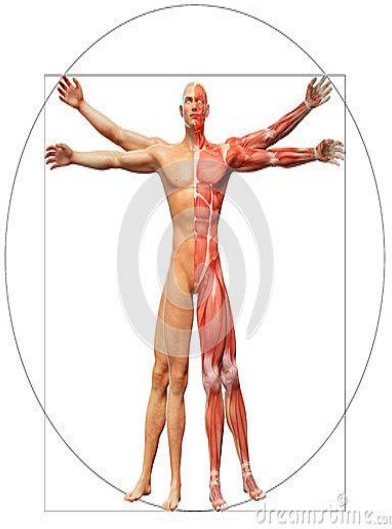
USAT
Universidad Católica
Santo Toribio de Mogrovejo

INTRODUCCIÓN



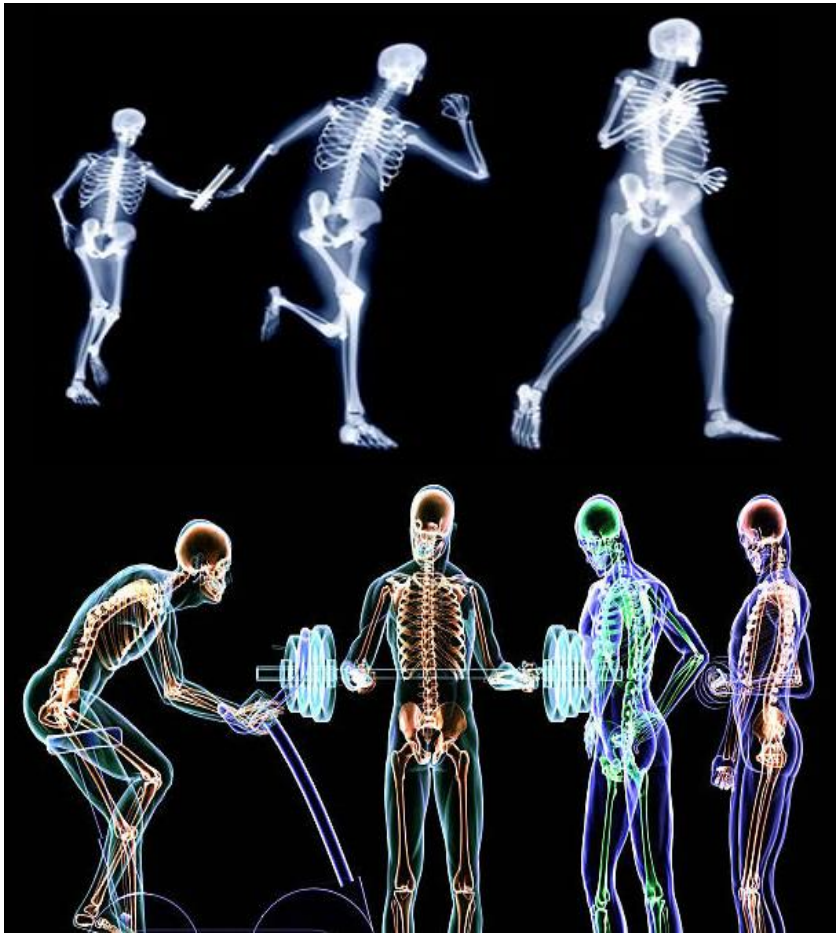
Med. Alma Rosa Uchofen García
Docente de Escuela de Medicina Humana

Anatomía

Ciencia que estudia la morfología de los organismos

Fisiología

Ciencia que estudia cómo funciona el cuerpo humano, con énfasis en los mecanismos específicos de causa y efecto

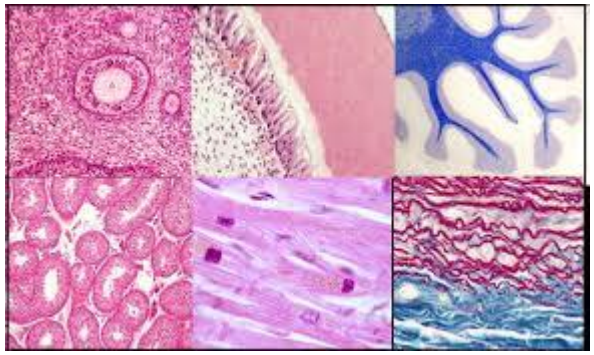


Anatomía: División

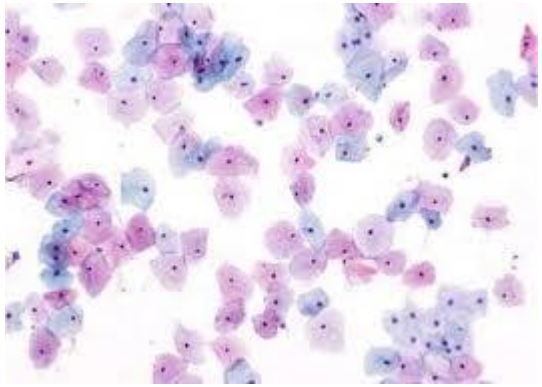
1. Anatomía Microscópica.
2. Anatomía Macroscópica.
3. Anatomía Aplicada.
4. Anatomía Comparada.
5. Anatomía de Superficie.
6. Anatomía del Desarrollo.

Anatomía Microscópica

Histología

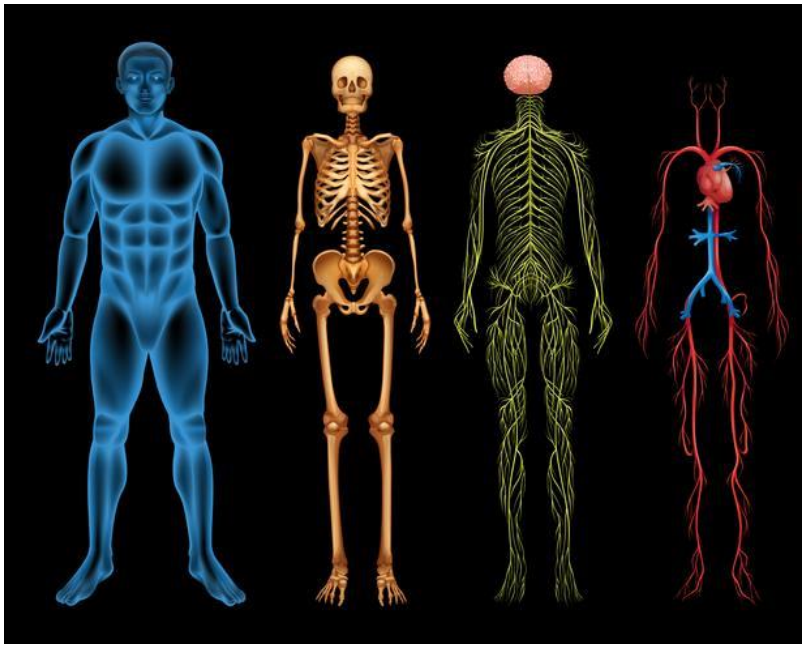


Citología

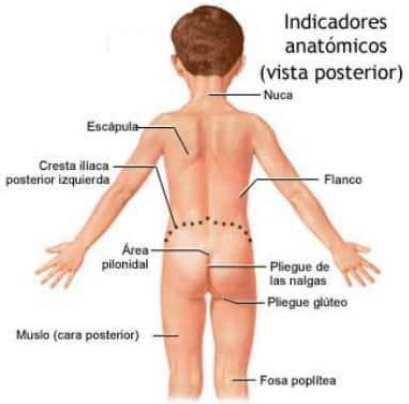


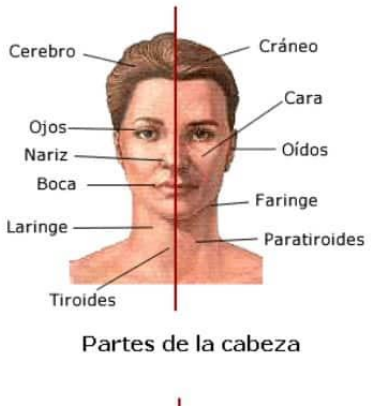
Anatomía Macroscópica

Descriptiva



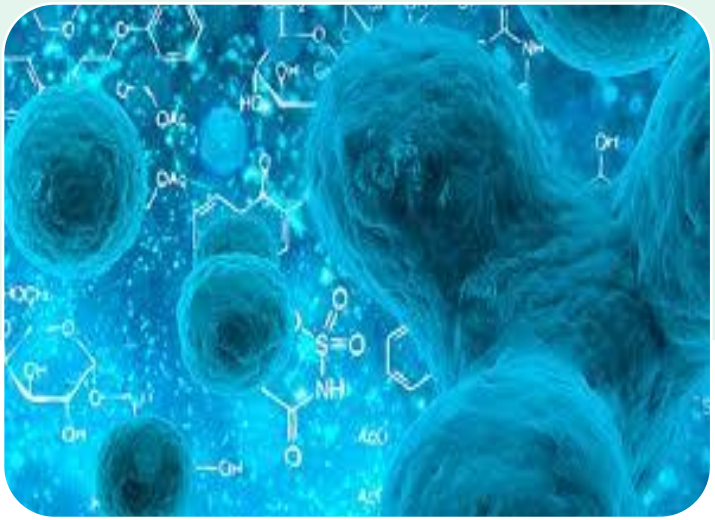
Topográfica

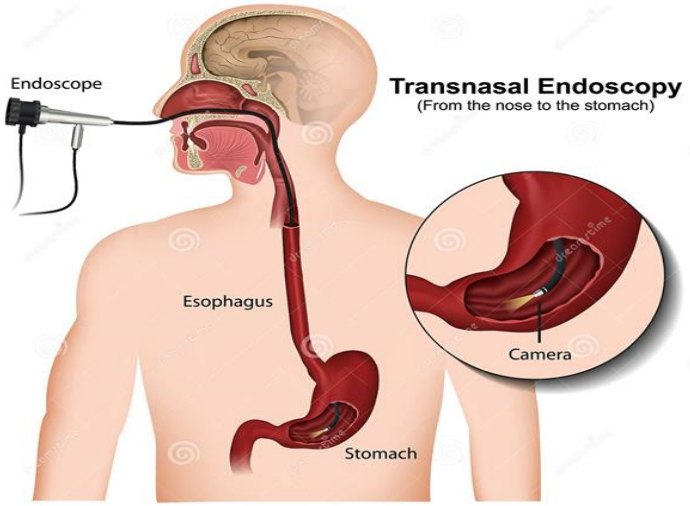




Partes de la cabeza

Anatomía Aplicada





Patológica

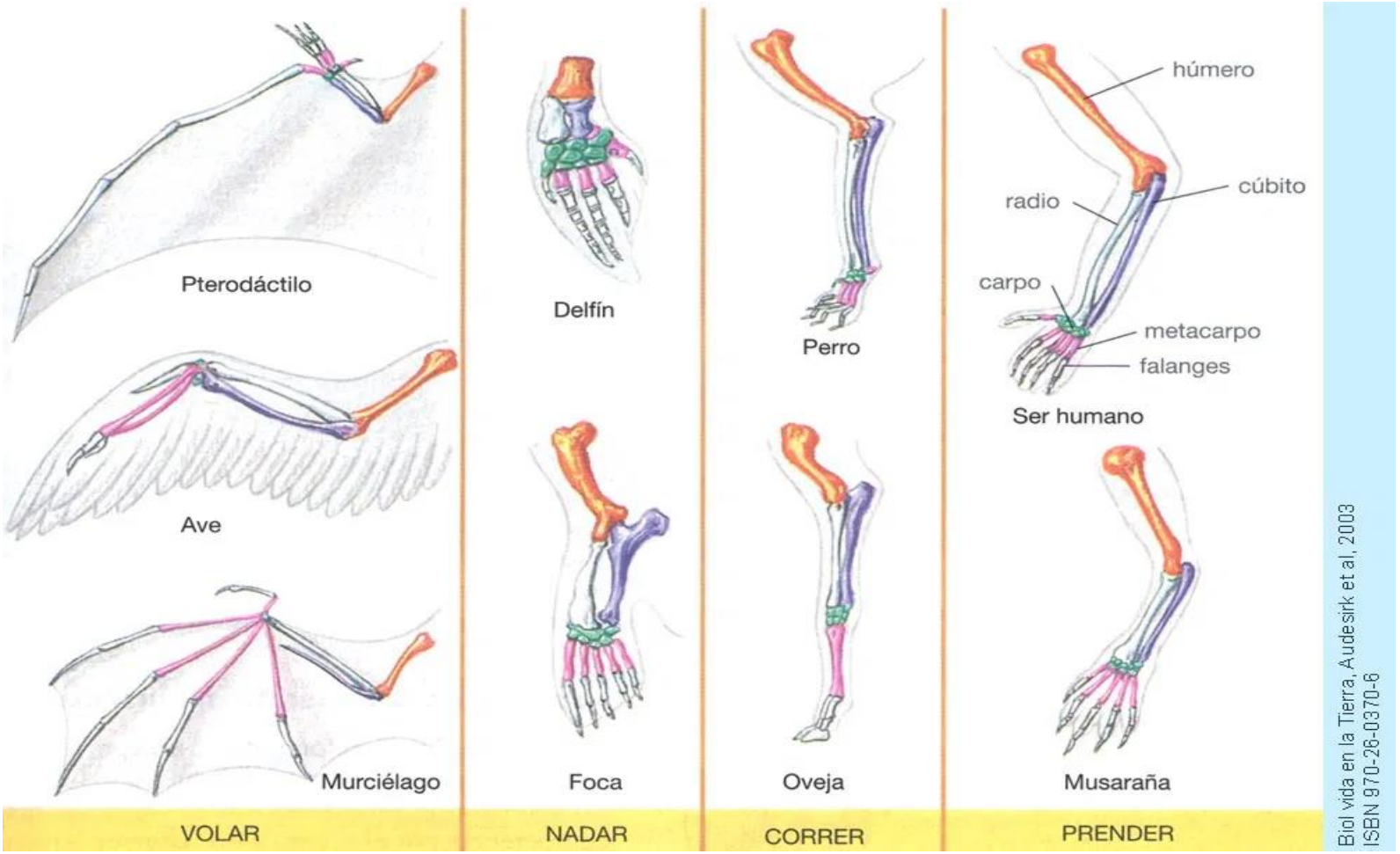
Endoscópica

Anatomía Aplicada

Radiológica

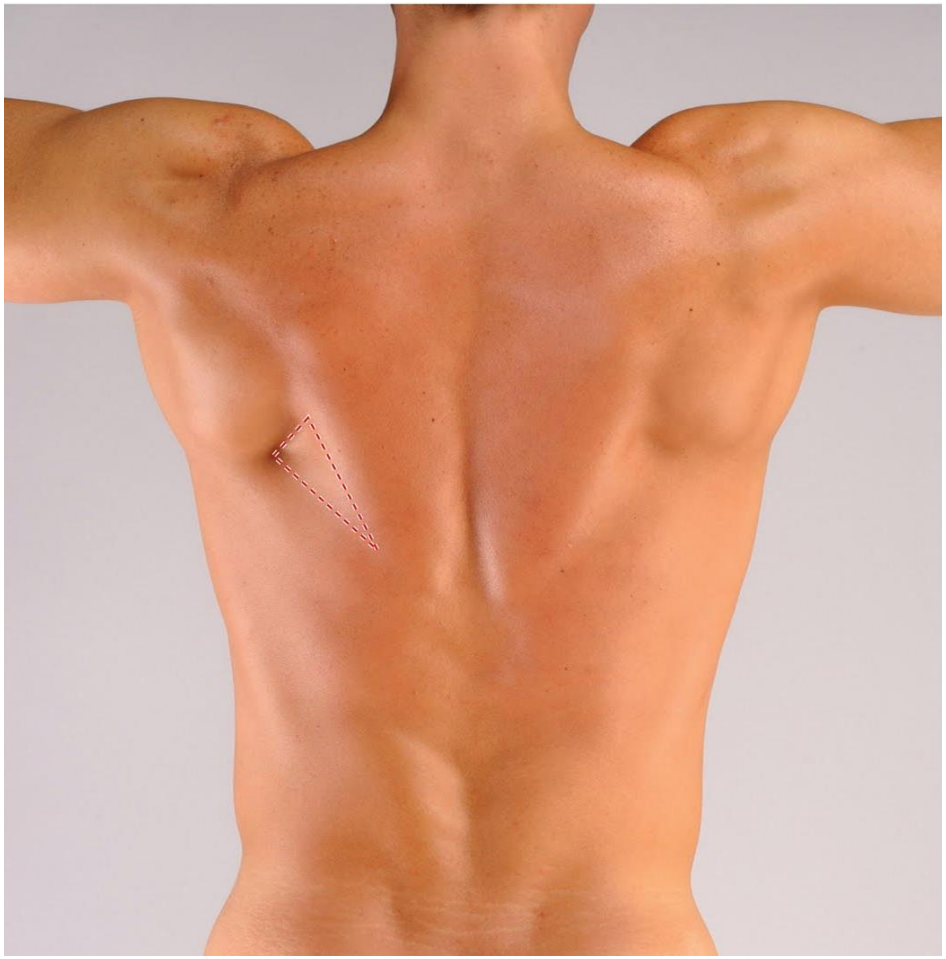
Quirúrgica

Anatomía Comparada



Biol vida en la Tierra, Audesirk et al, 2003
ISBN 970-26-0370-6

Anatomía de Superficie

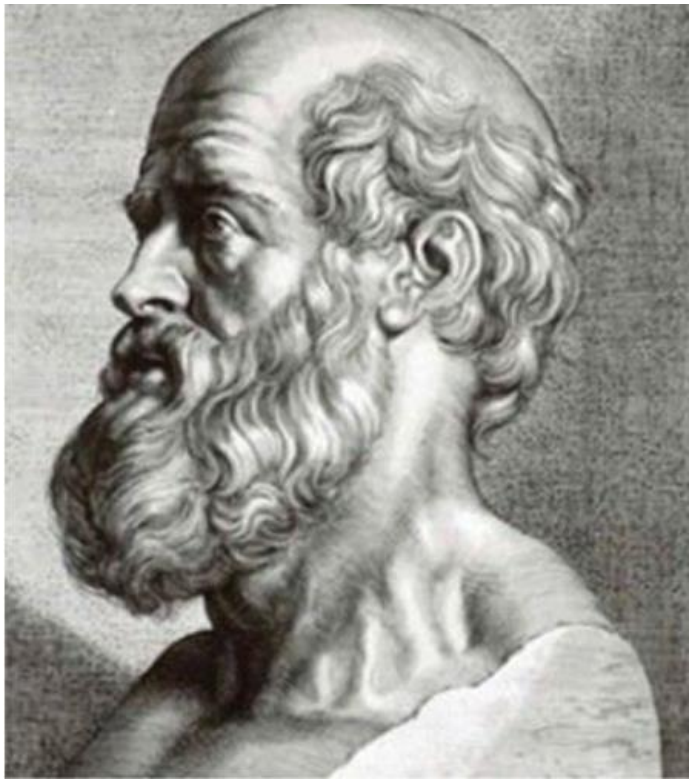


Anatomía del Desarrollo

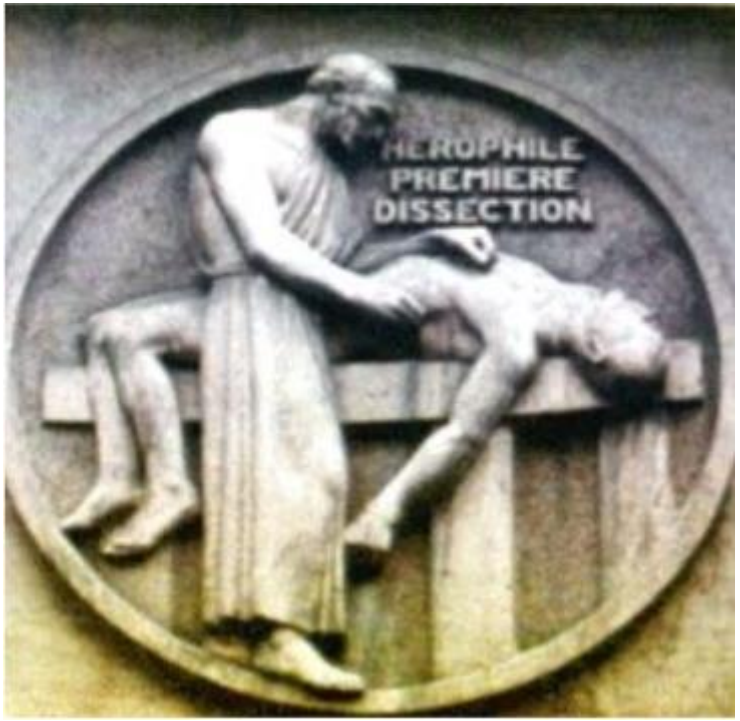
Representantes

Representantes

Hipócrates

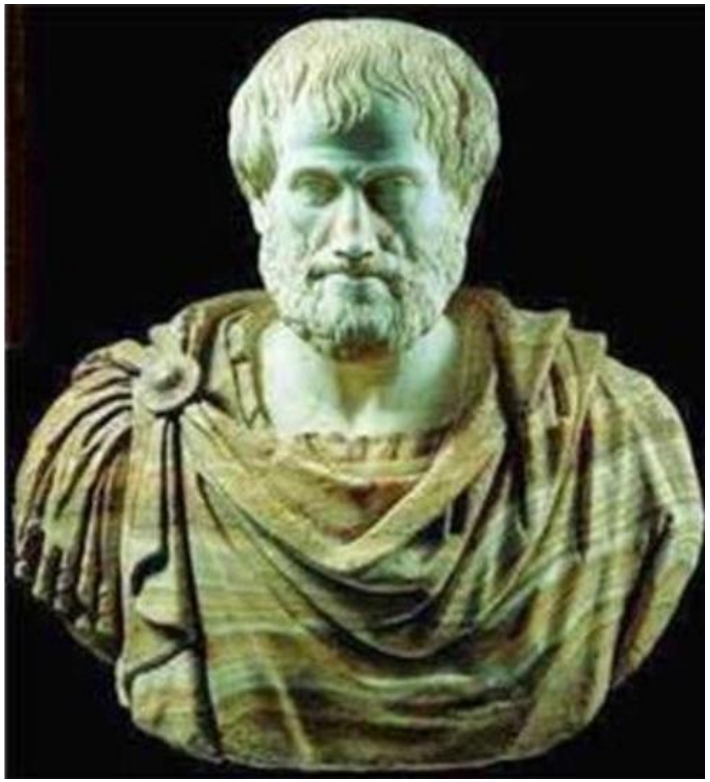


Herófilo de Calcedonia

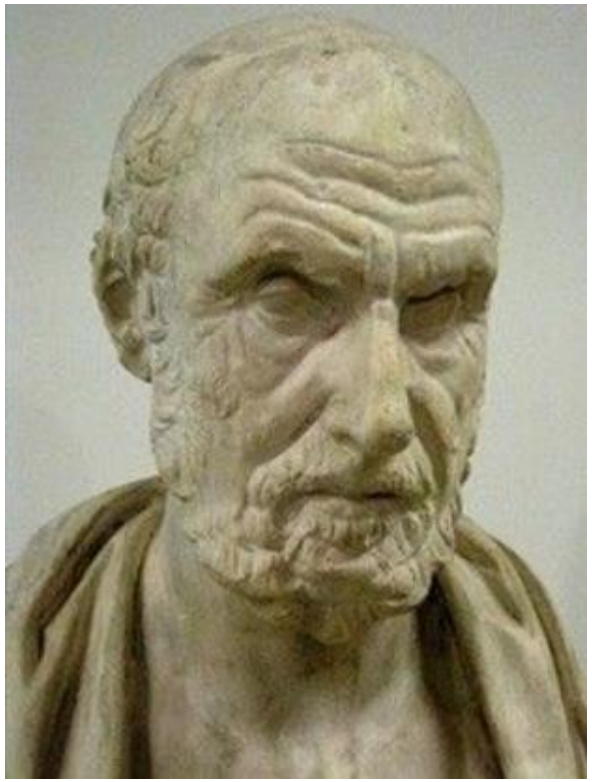


Representantes

Aristóteles



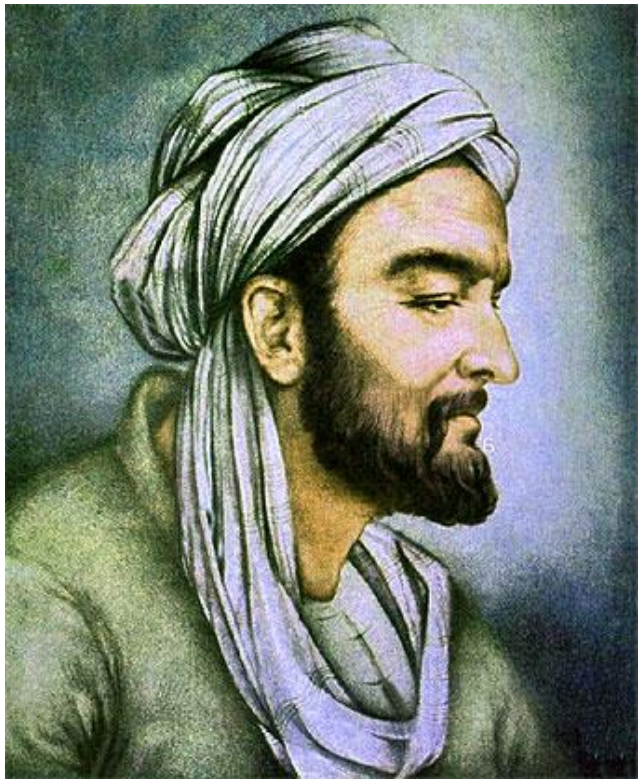
Erasistrato de Chios



Representantes

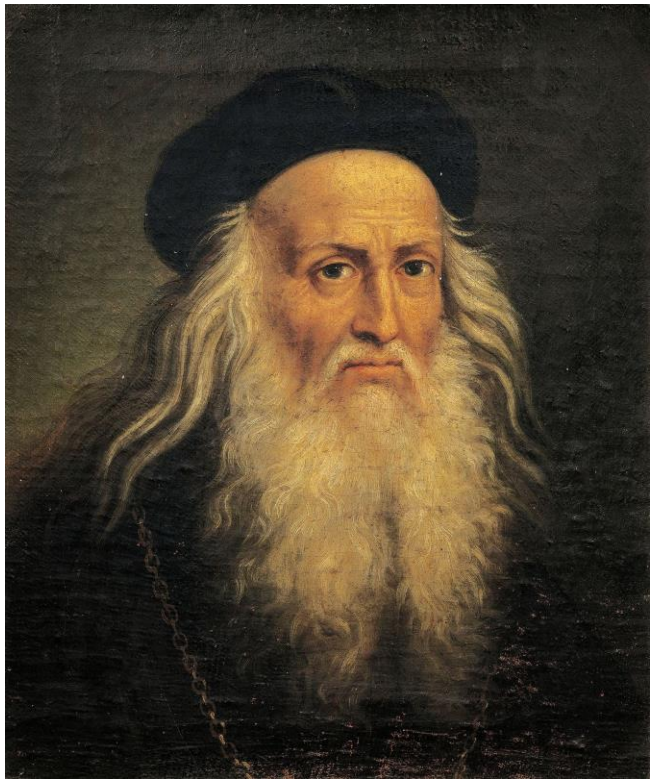
Galeno

Avicena

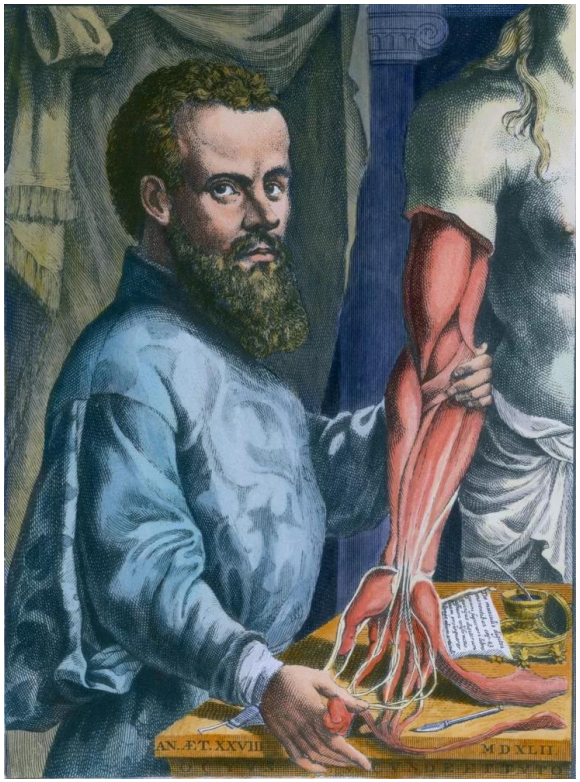


Representantes

Leonardo Da Vinci

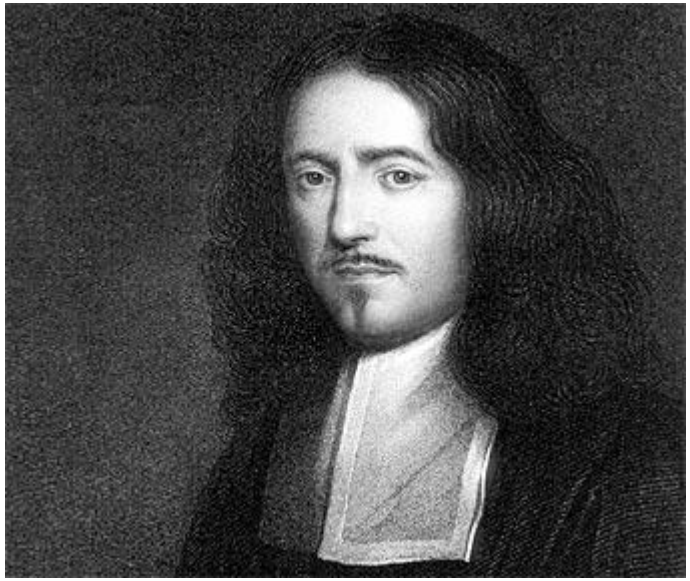


Andrés Vesalio

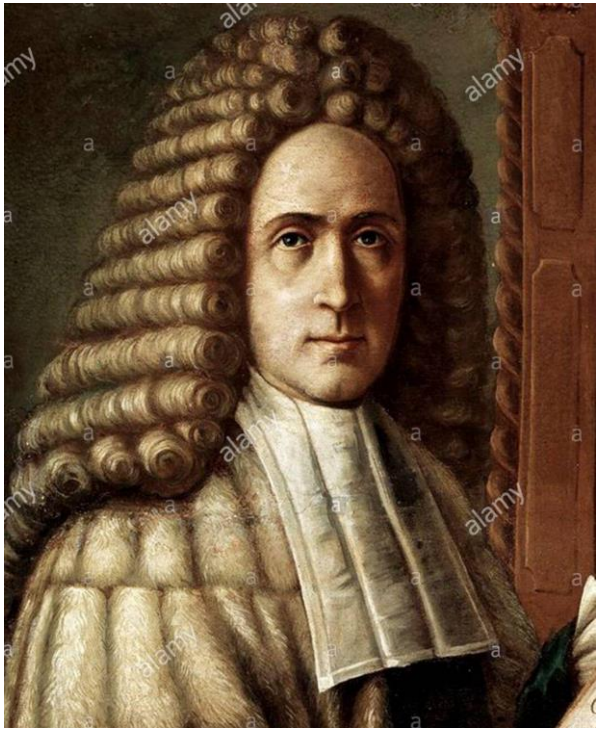


Representantes

Marcello Malpighi

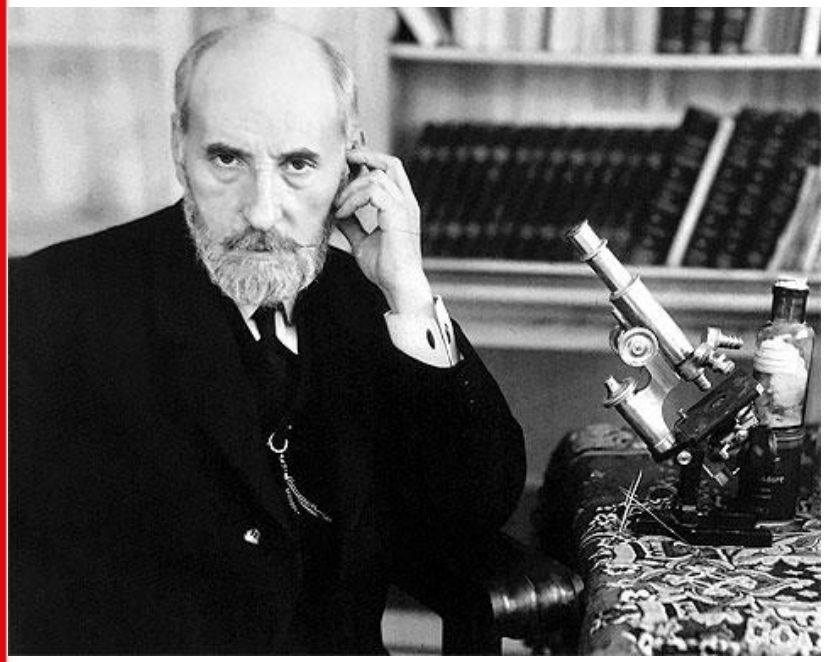


Giovanni Battista Morgagni



Representantes

Santiago Ramón y Cajal

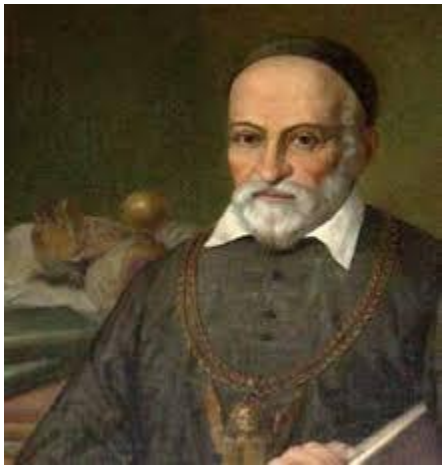


Hipólito Unanue

Representantes

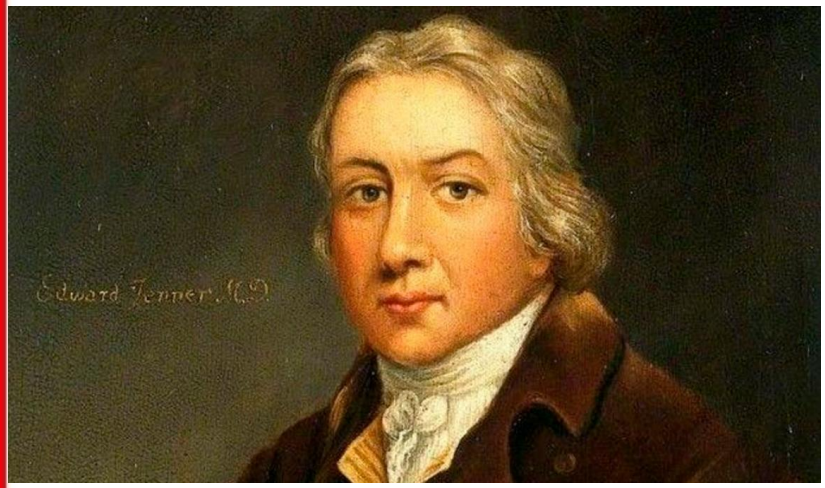
William Harvey

Jerónimo Fabrizio



Representantes

Edward Jenner

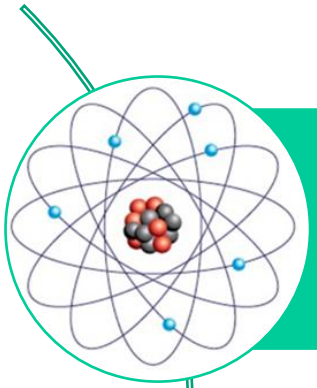


Alexander Fleming

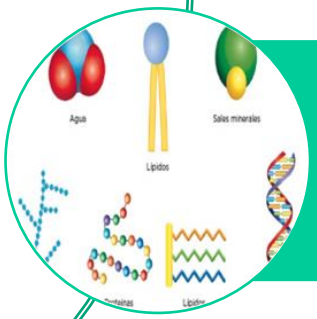
Niveles de Organización Estructural

Niveles de Organización Estructural

Químico



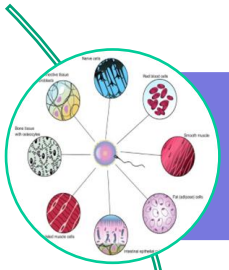
Atómico



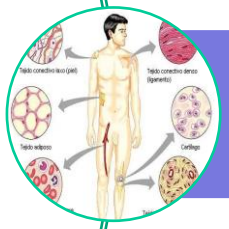
Molecular

Niveles de Organización Estructural

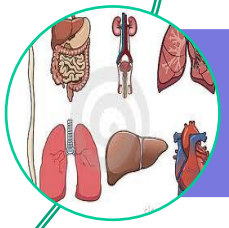
Biológico



Celular



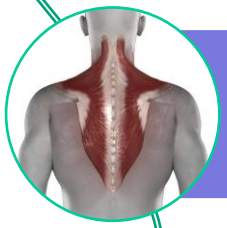
Tisular



Órgano

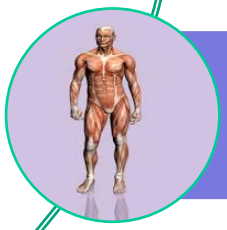
Niveles de Organización Estructural

Biológico



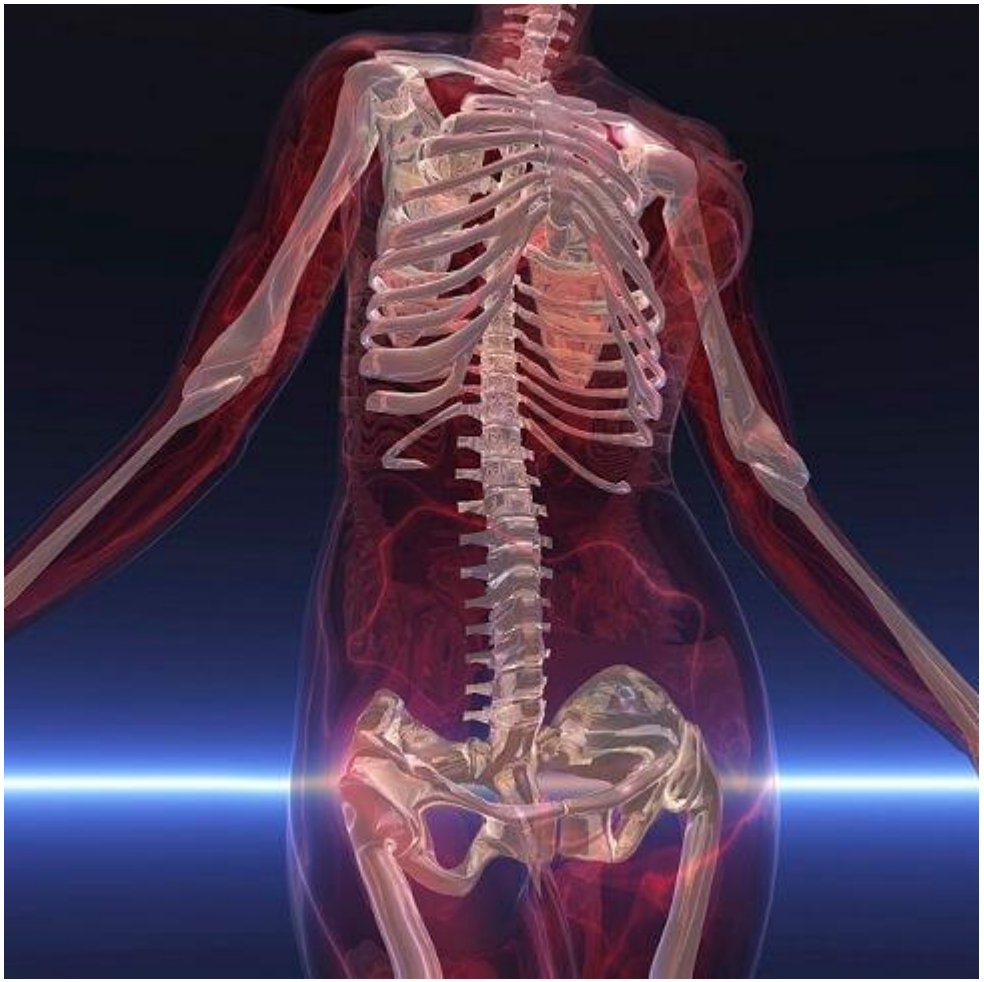
Sistemas

Aparatos

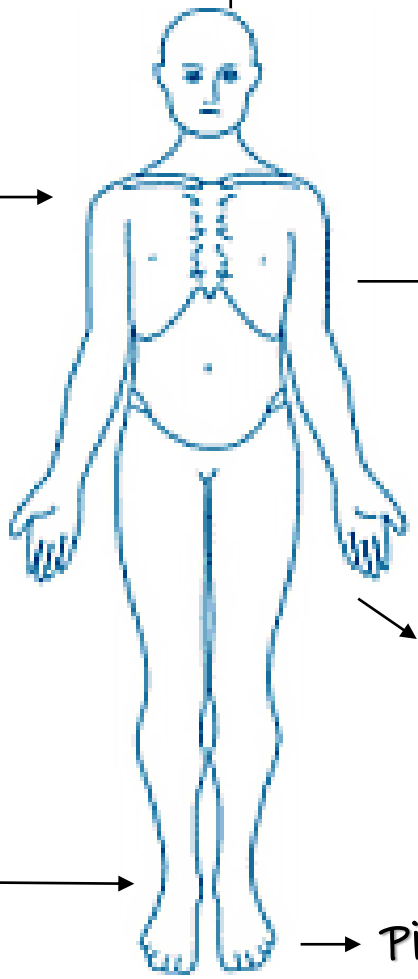


Individuo

Posiciones Corporales



Posición Anatómica



Mirada al frente

Posición erecta

Miembros superiores ligeramente abducidos

Manos supinadas

Bipedestación

Pies ligeramente separados

Posición decúbito

Supino

Posición decúbito

Prono

Posición decúbito

Lateral

Posición de Proetz

Posición de Trendelemburg

Posición de Morestin

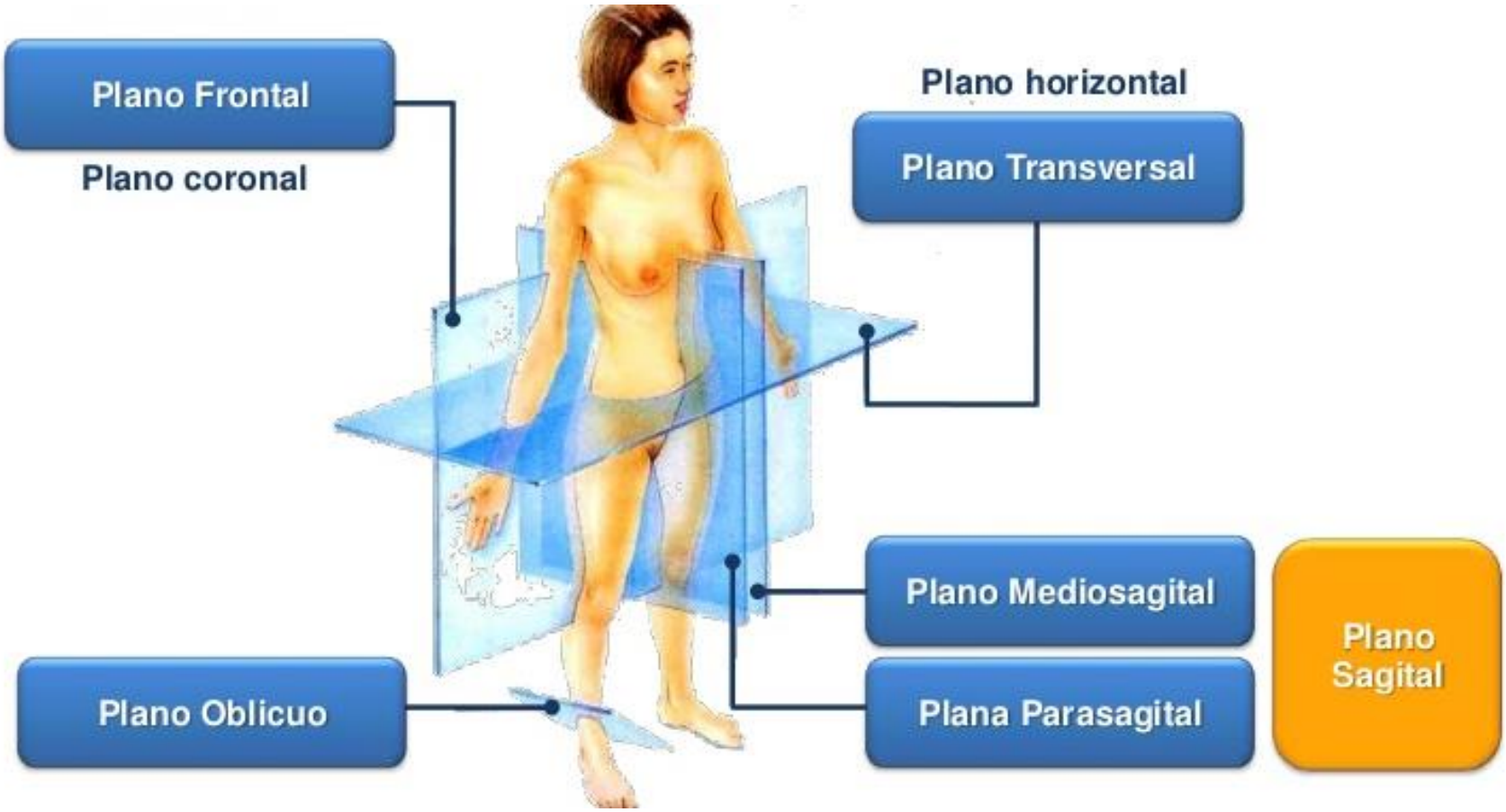
Posición de Fowler

Posición de Fowler

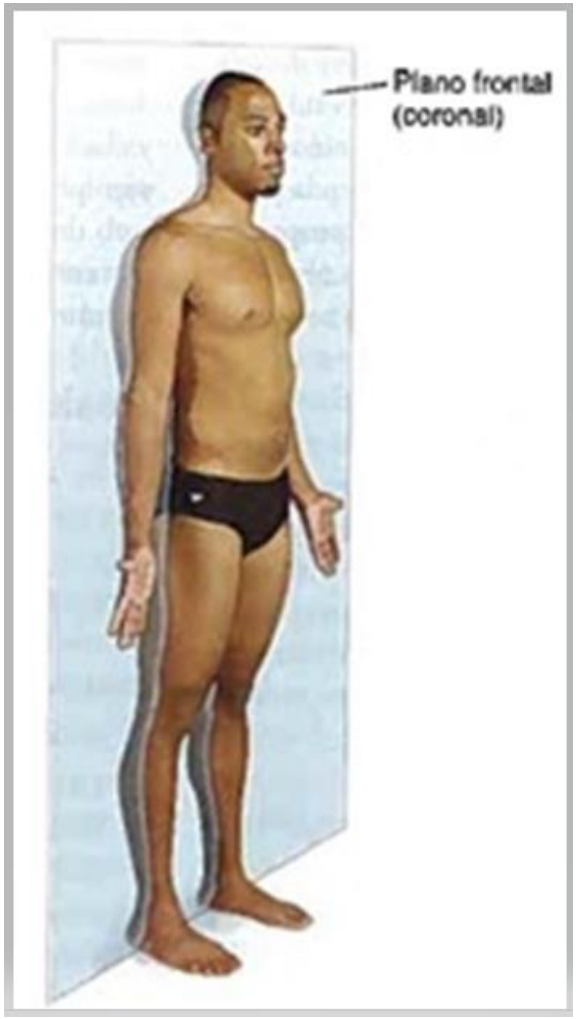
Posición Ginecológica

Posición Genupectoral

Planos


Plano Frontal
Plano coronal
Plano horizontal
Plano Transversal
Plano Mediosagital
Plano Sagital
Plano Oblicuo
Plana Parasagital

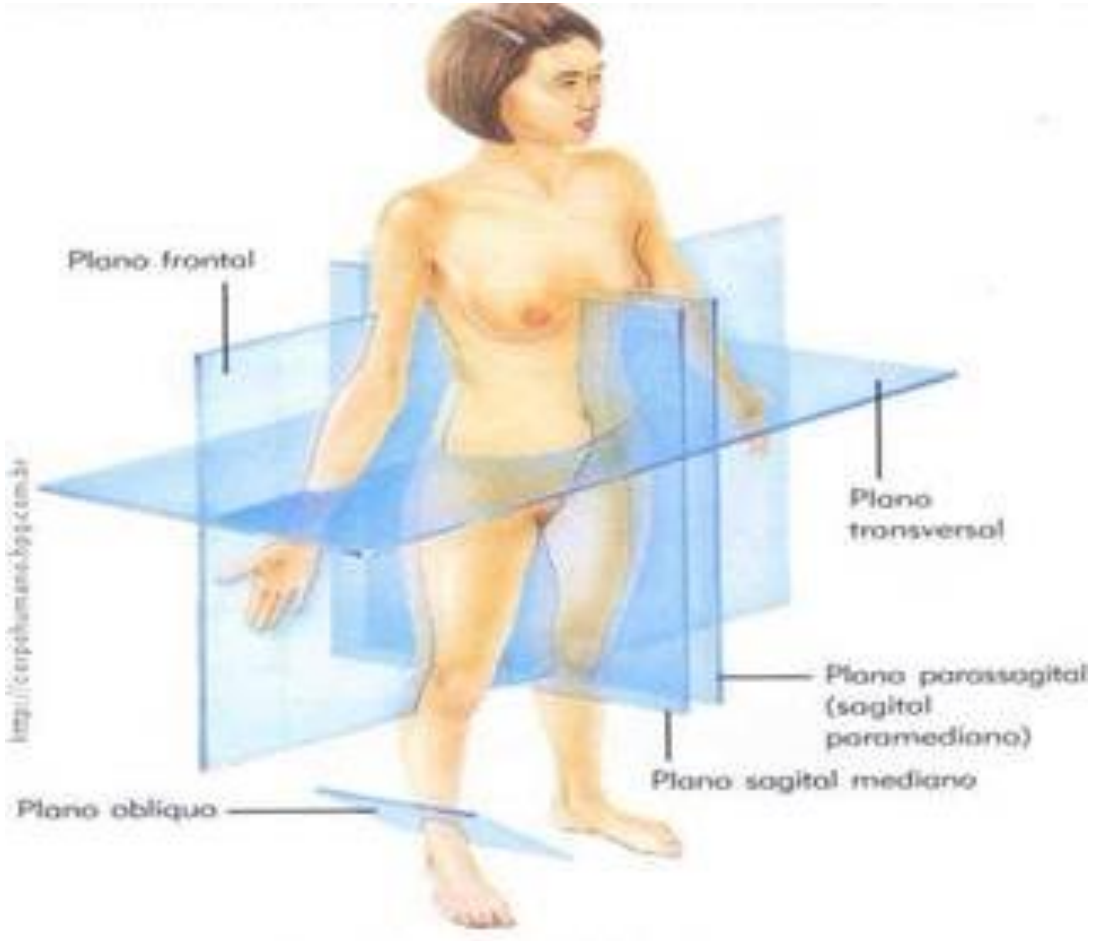
Plano Coronal



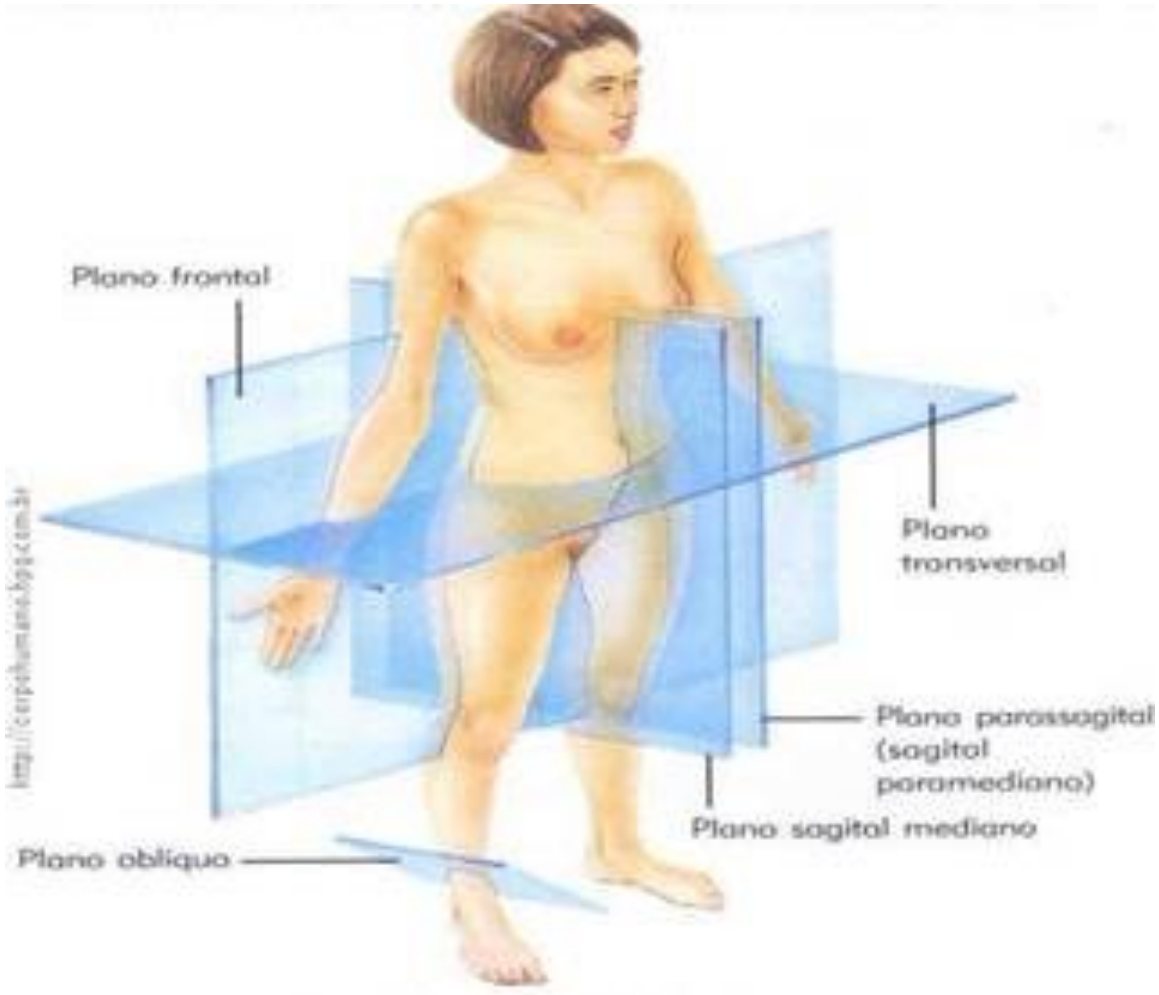
Plano Sagital

Plano Transversal

Plano Oblicuo

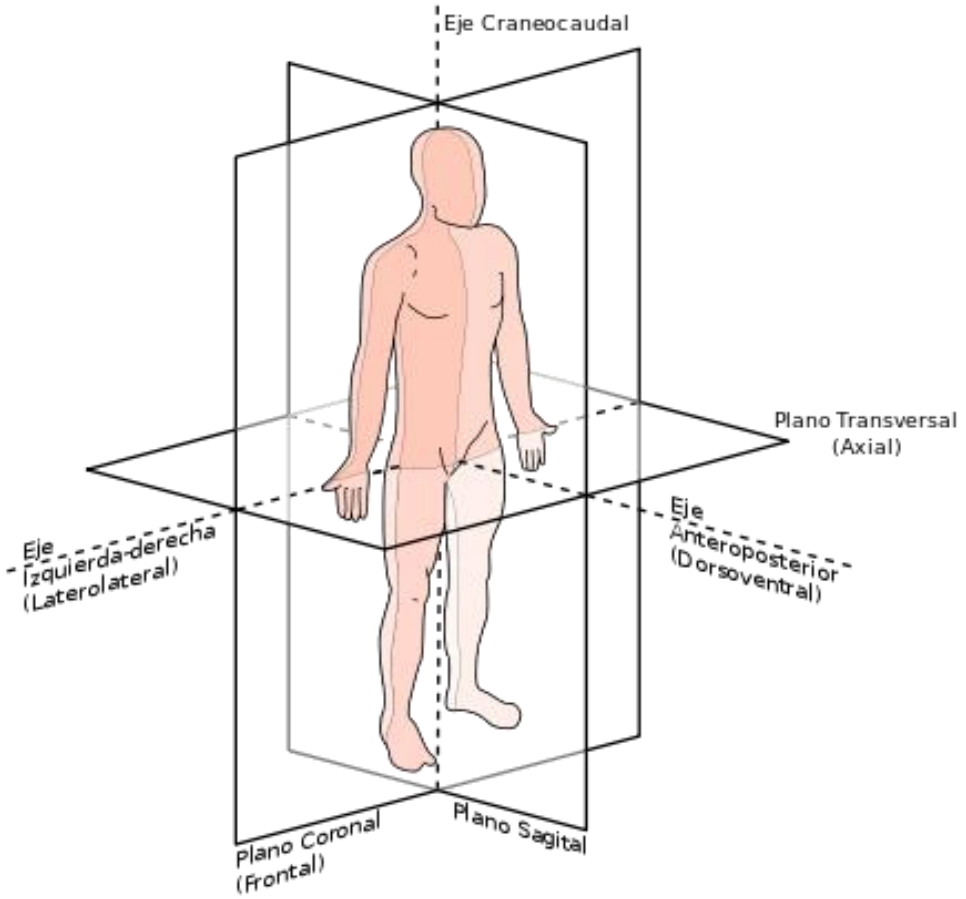


Plano Parasagital

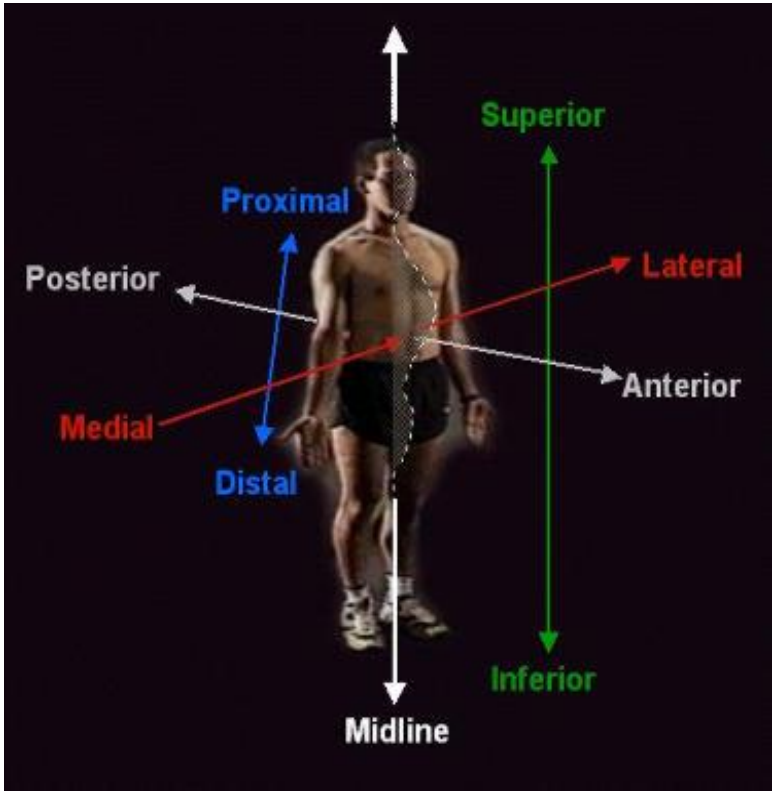


Ejes

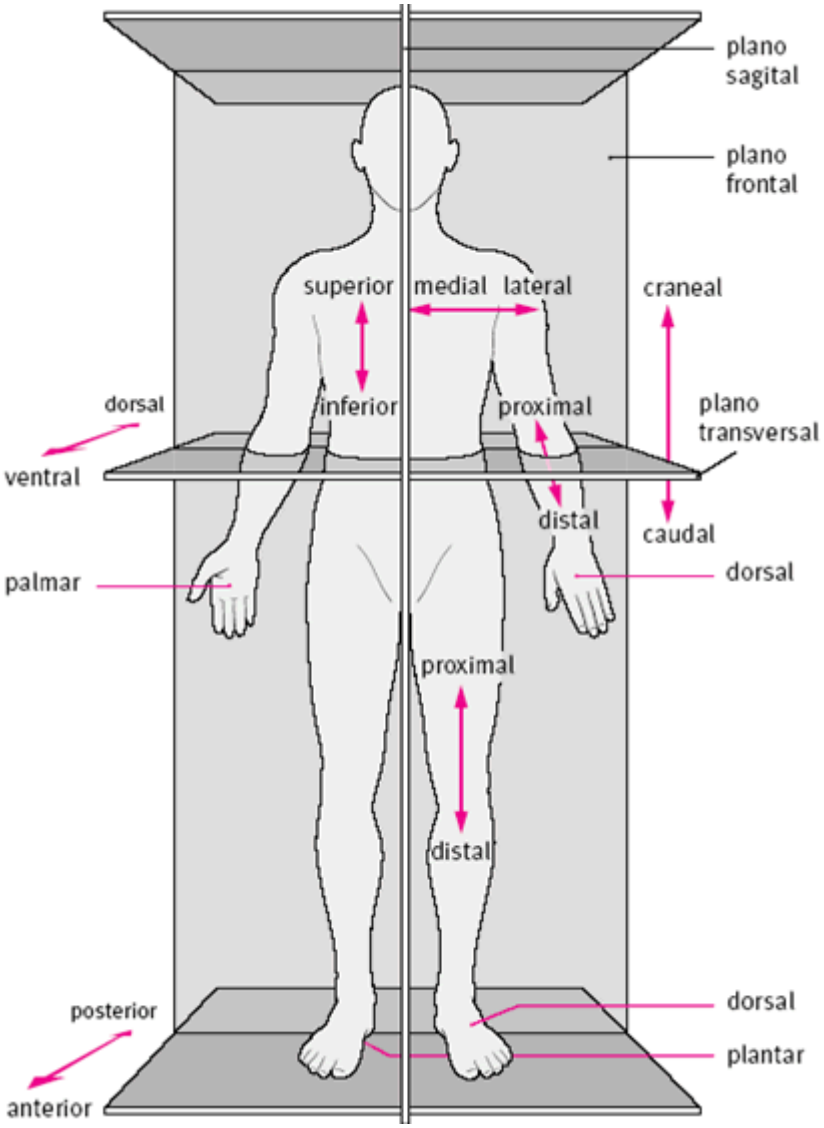
- Eje Longitudinal
- Eje Transversal
- Eje Anteroposterior



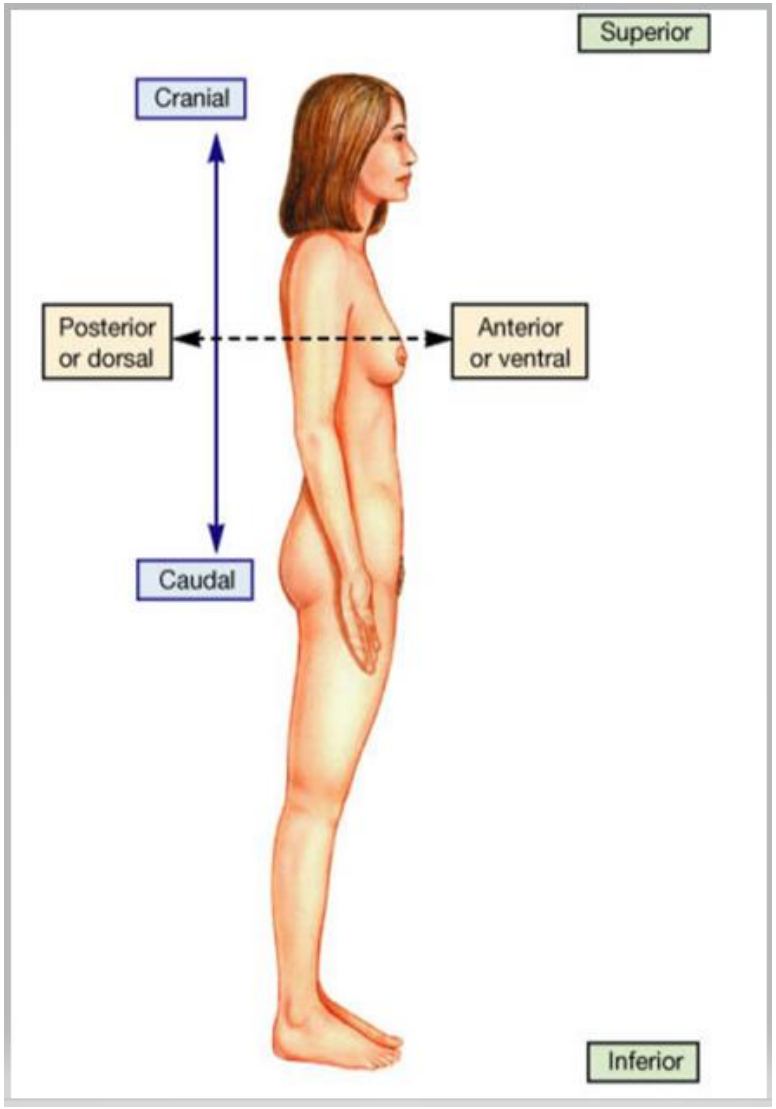
Términos de Orientación Anatómica



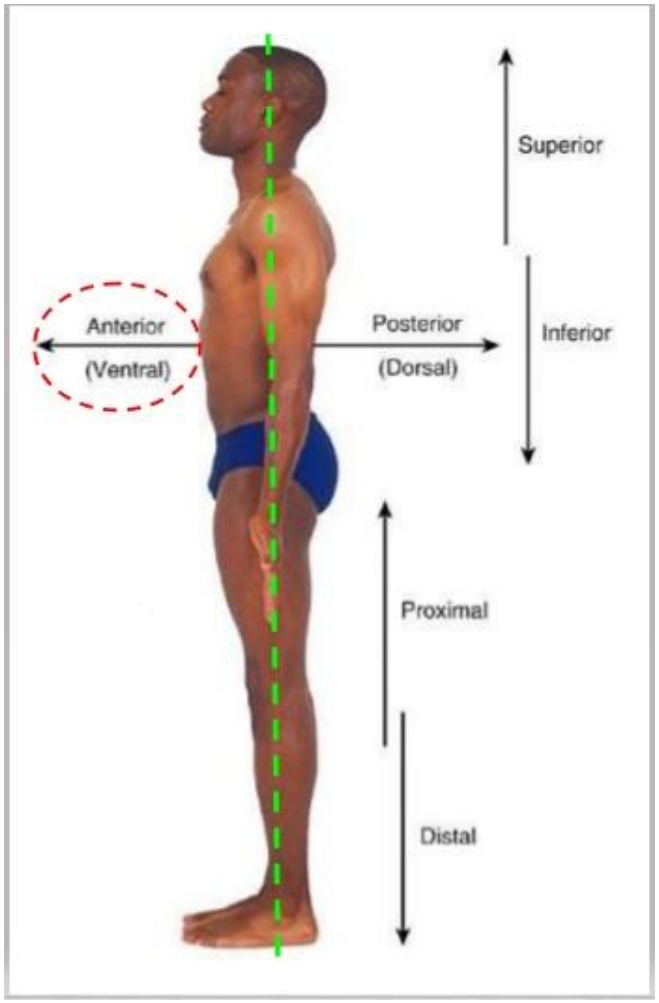
Términos de Orientación Anatómica



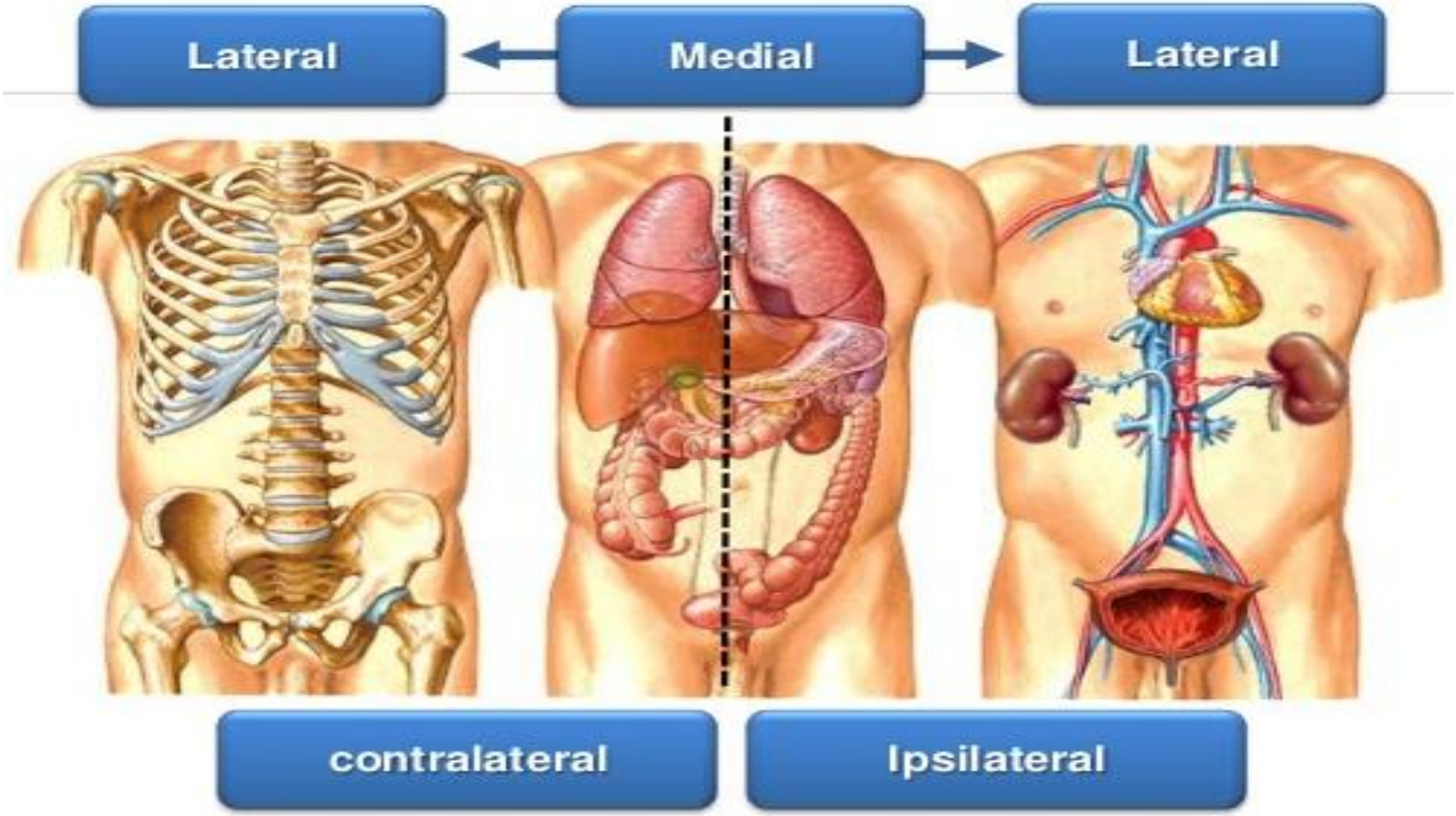
Términos de Orientación Anatómica



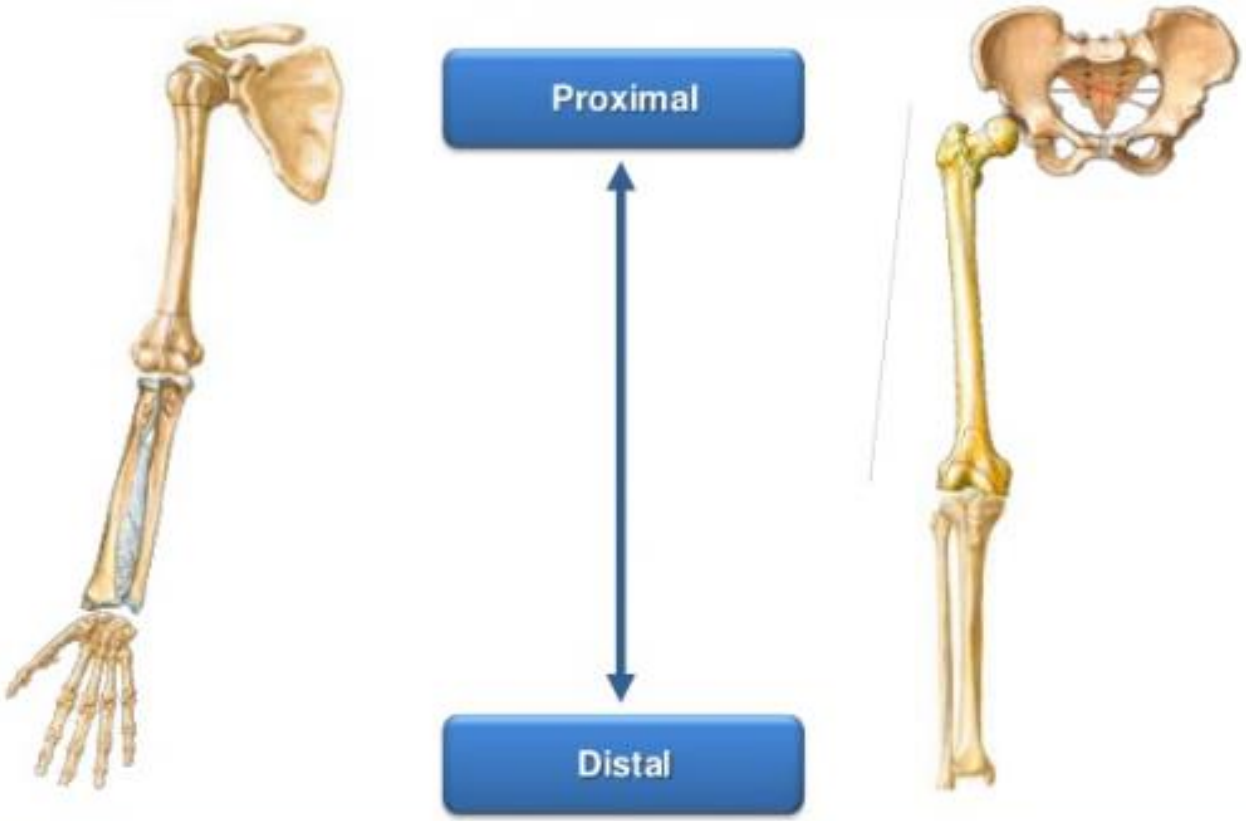
Términos de Orientación Anatómica



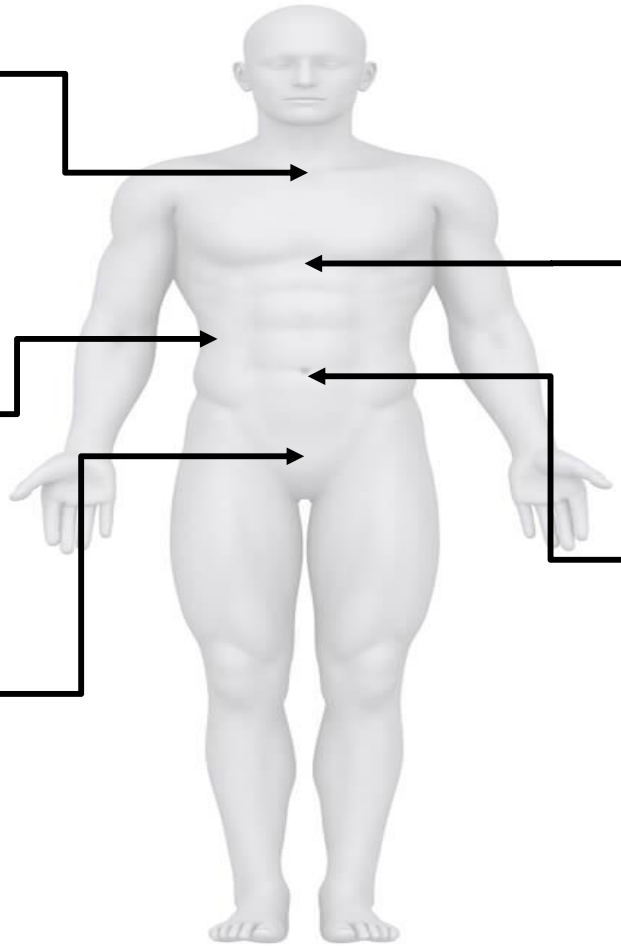
Términos de Orientación Anatómica



Términos de Orientación Anatómica



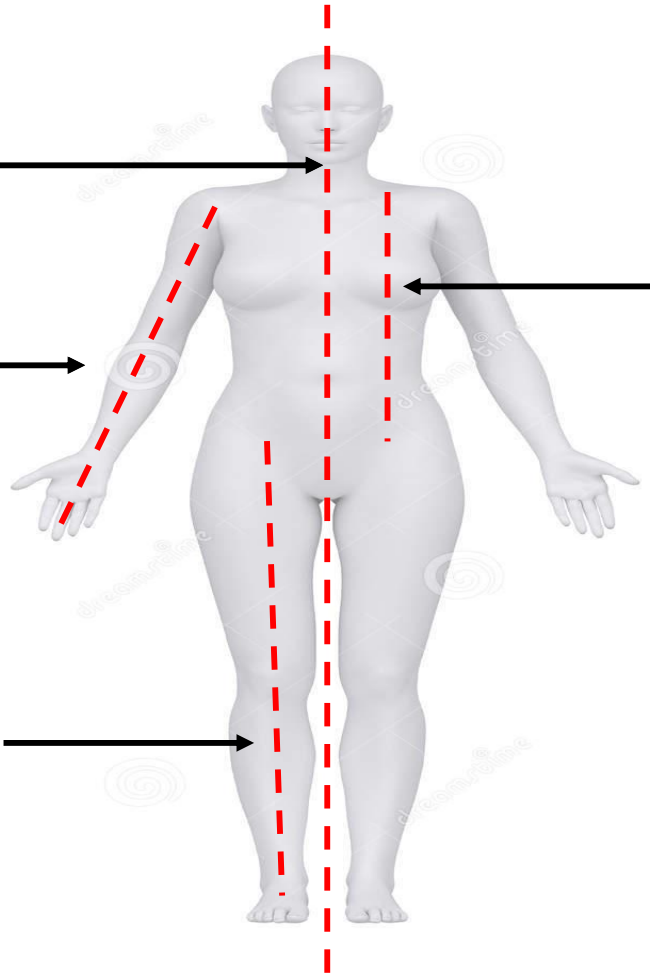
Puntos de Referencia



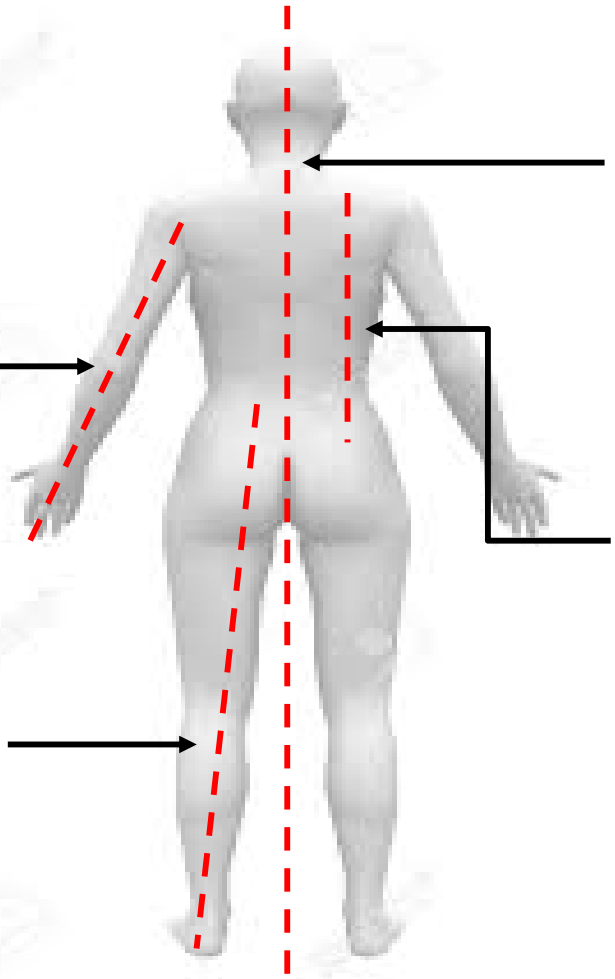
Líneas Anatómicas

1. Verticales
2. Horizontales

Líneas verticales



Líneas verticales



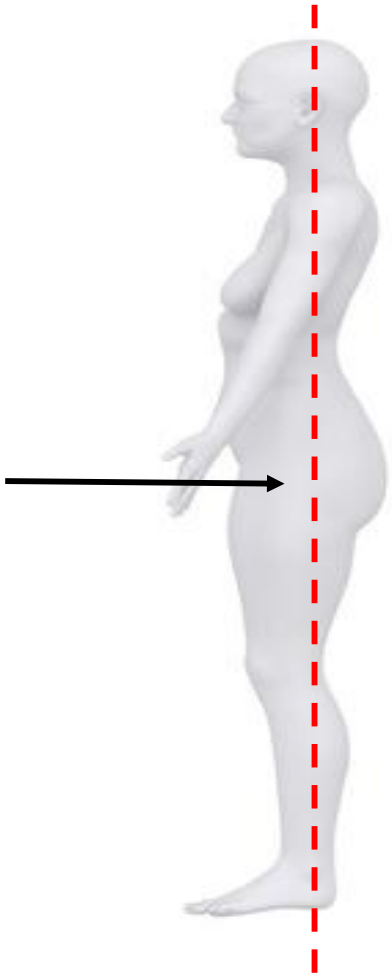
Línea Media Posterior

Línea medio escapular

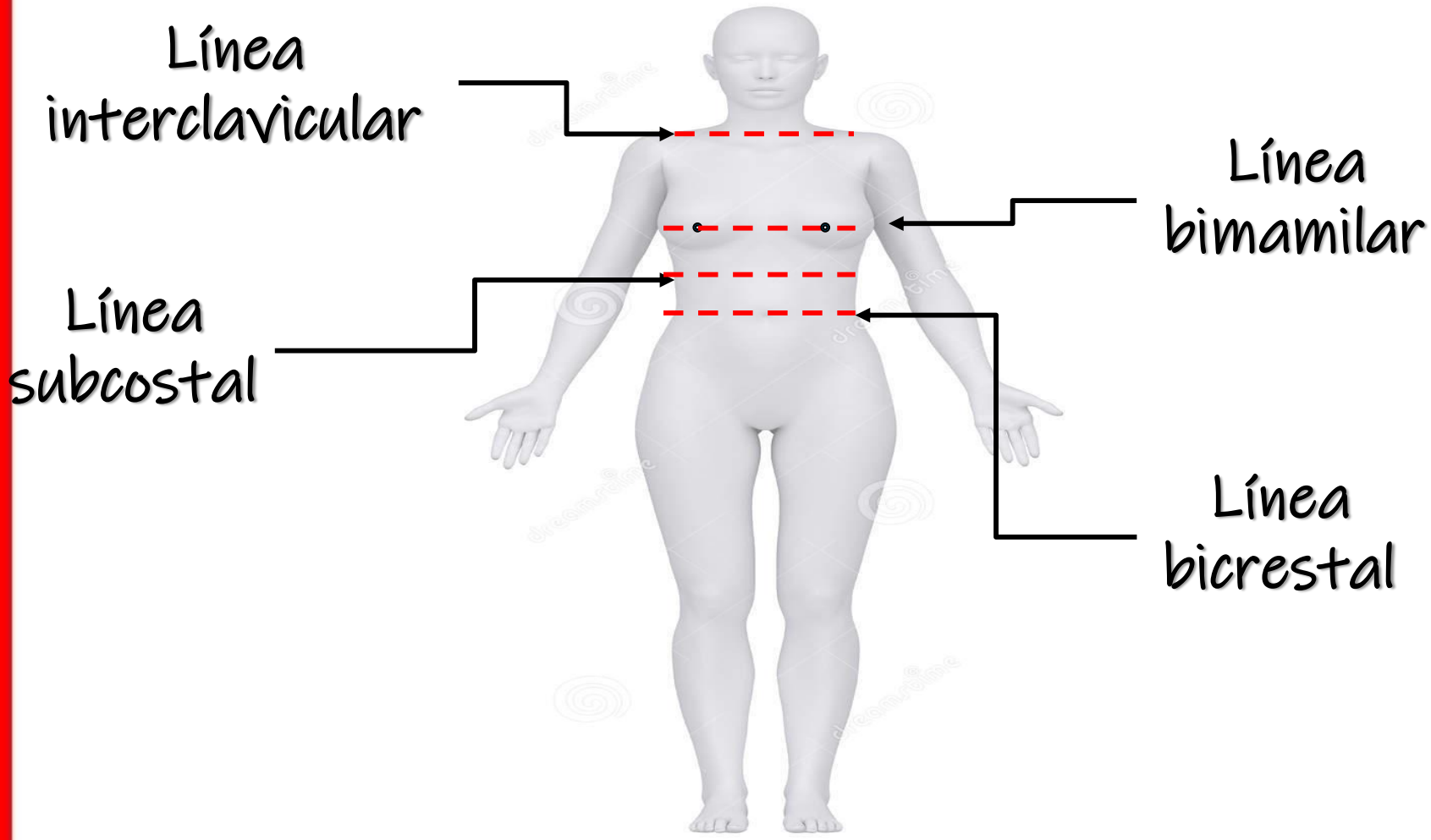
Línea Media Posterior de las extremidades

Líneas verticales

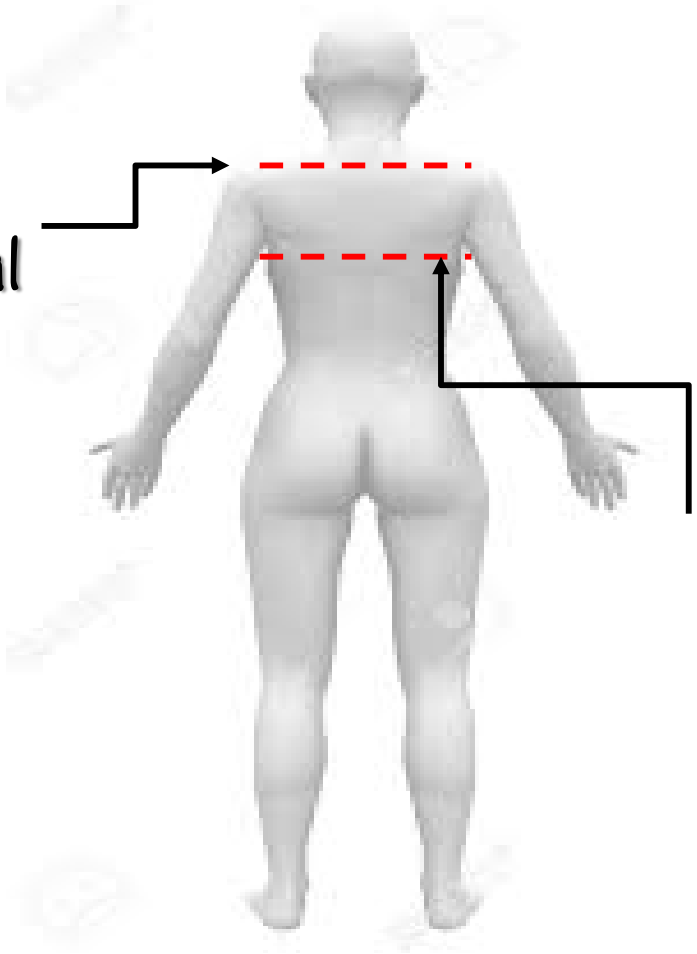
Línea Media Lateral



Líneas Horizontales



Líneas Horizontales



Distribución Ósea

ESQUELETO

AXIAL

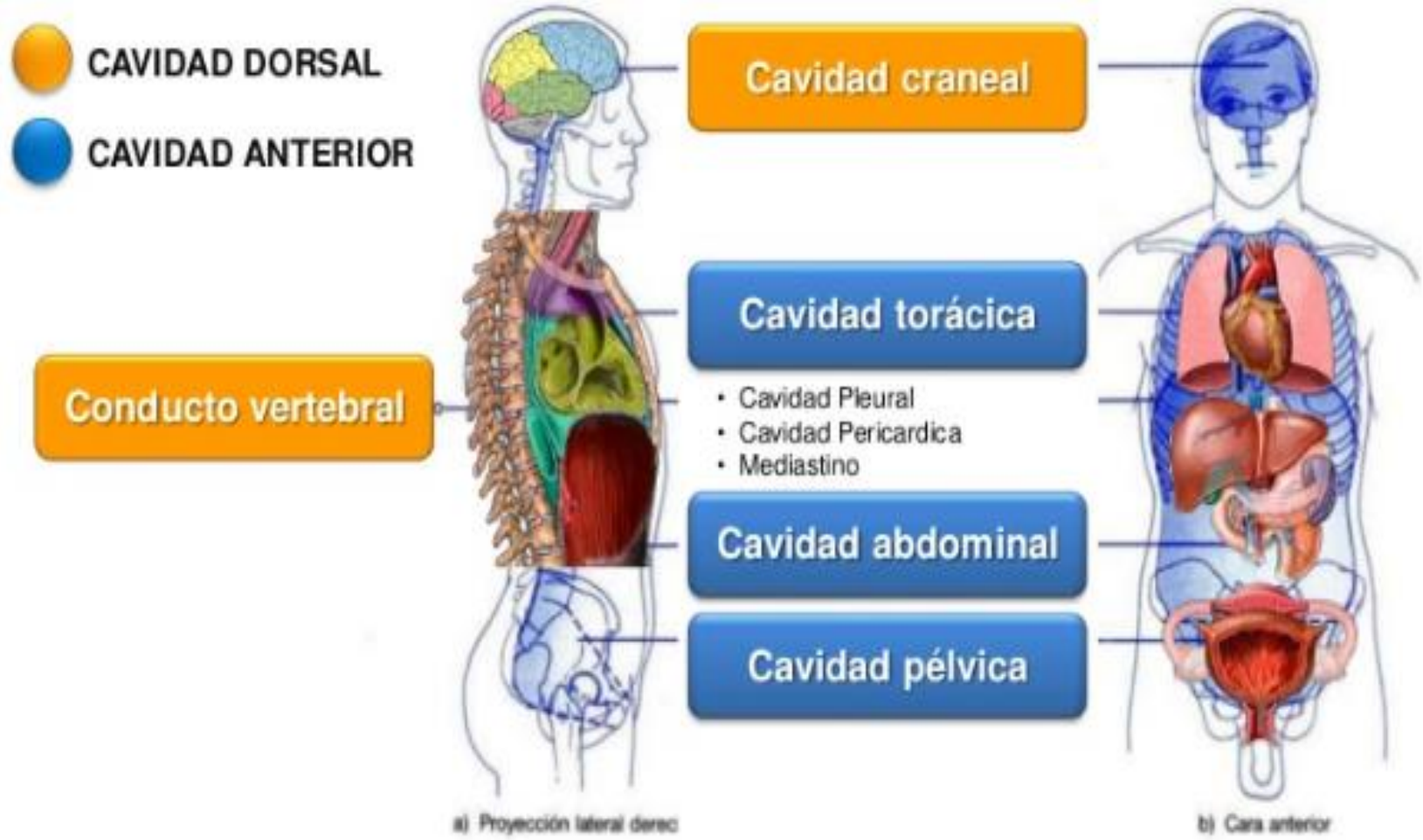
- Cabeza: 22
  Cráneo: 8
  Cara: 14
- Huesecillos del oído: 6
- Hioides: 1
- Columna Vertebral: 26
- Caja Toraxica: 25

APENDICULAR

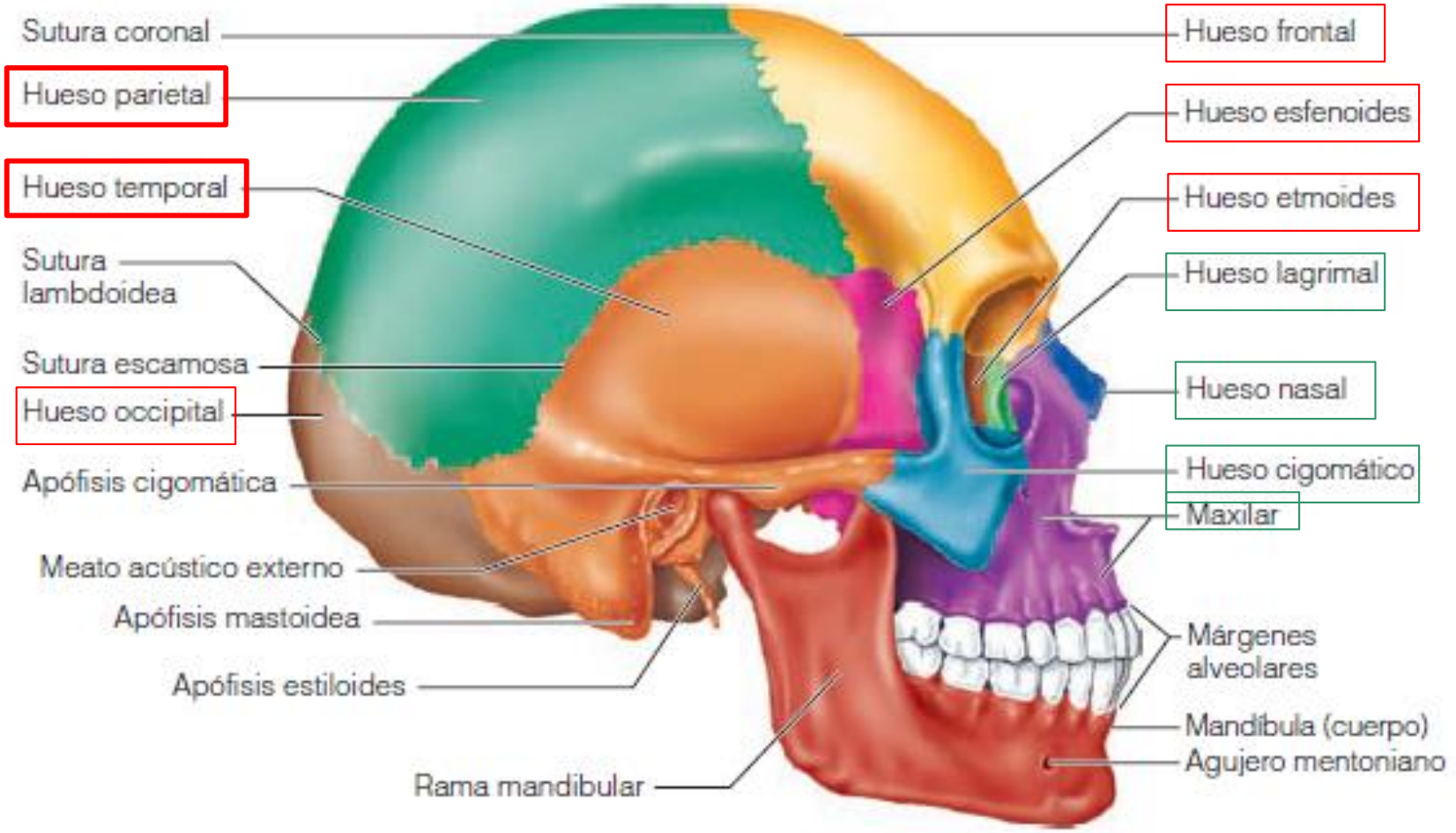
Miembro superior: 32
- Cintura escapular: 2
- Brazo: 1
- Antebrazo: 2
- Carpo: 8
- Metacarpo: 5
- Falanges: 14

Miembro inferior: 31
- Cintura Pélvica: 1
- Muslo: 1
- Rodilla: 1
- Pierna: 2
- Tarso: 7
- Metatarso: 5
- Falanges: 14

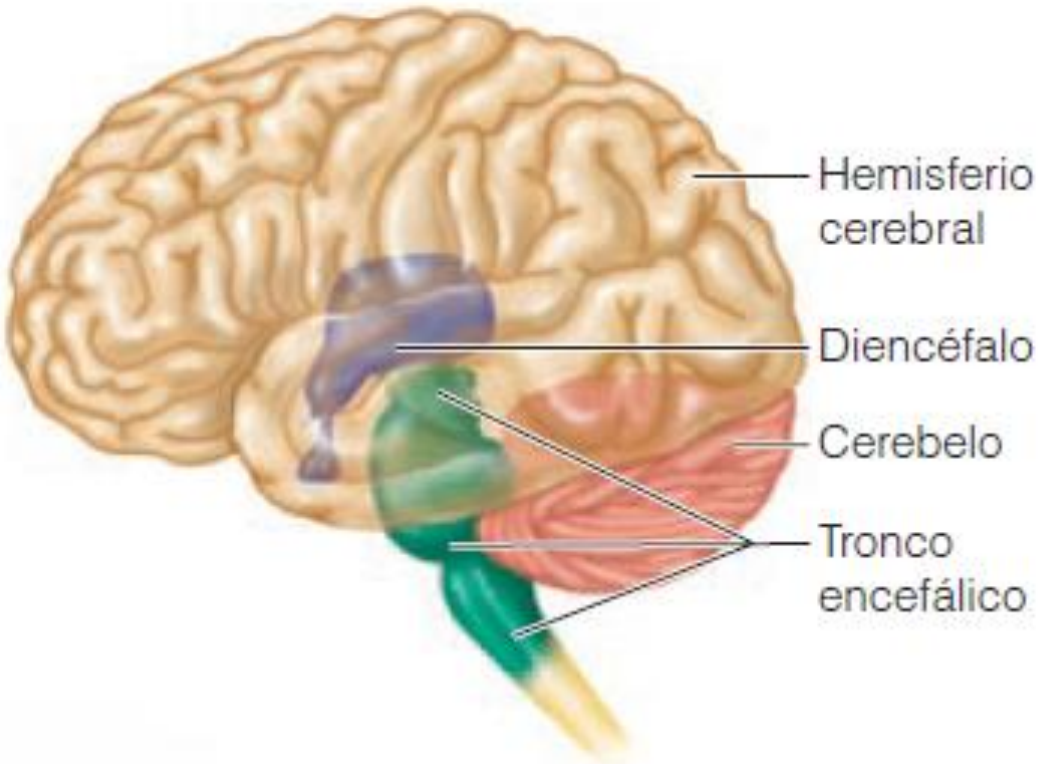
Cavidades Corporales



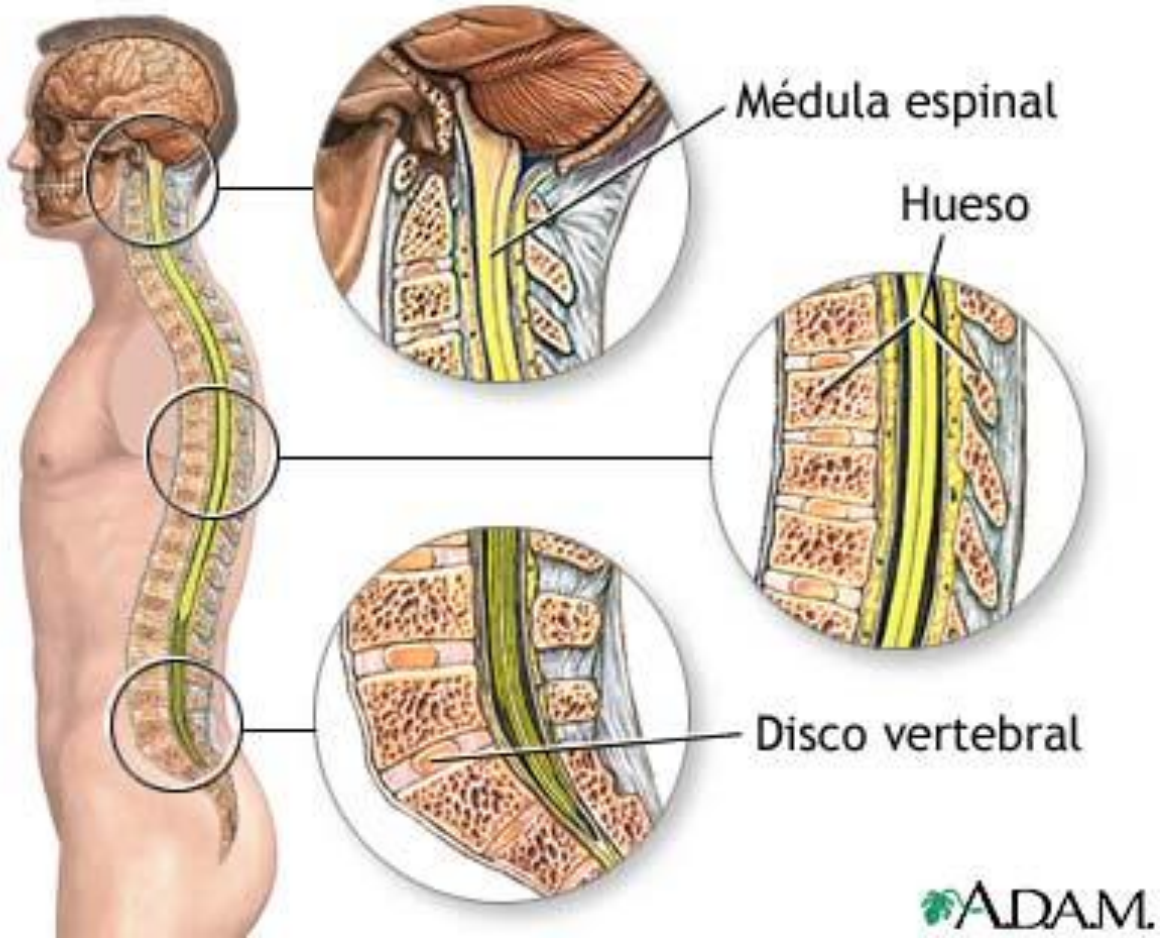
Cavidad Craneana: Bóveda



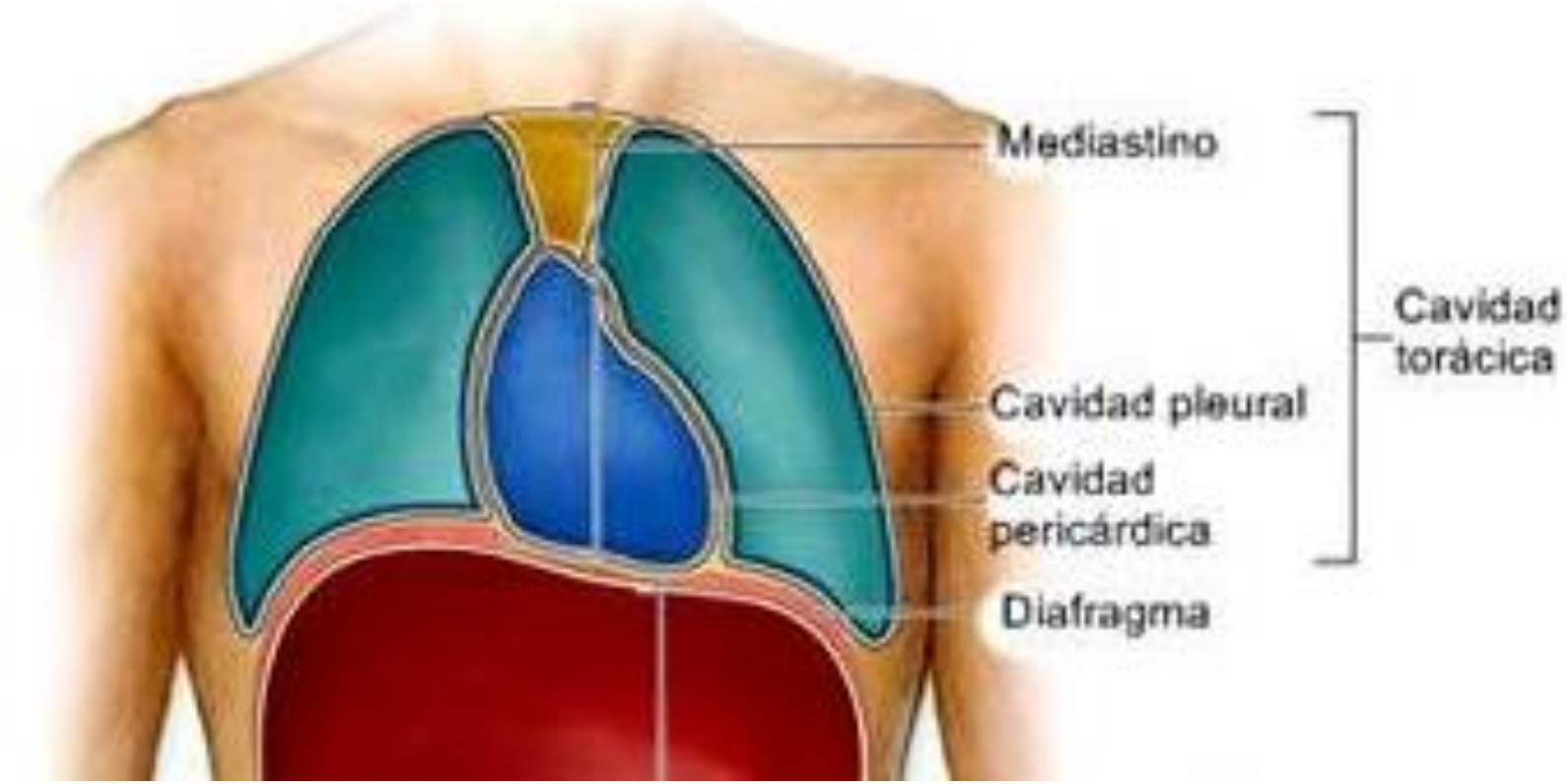
Cavidad Craneana: Contenido



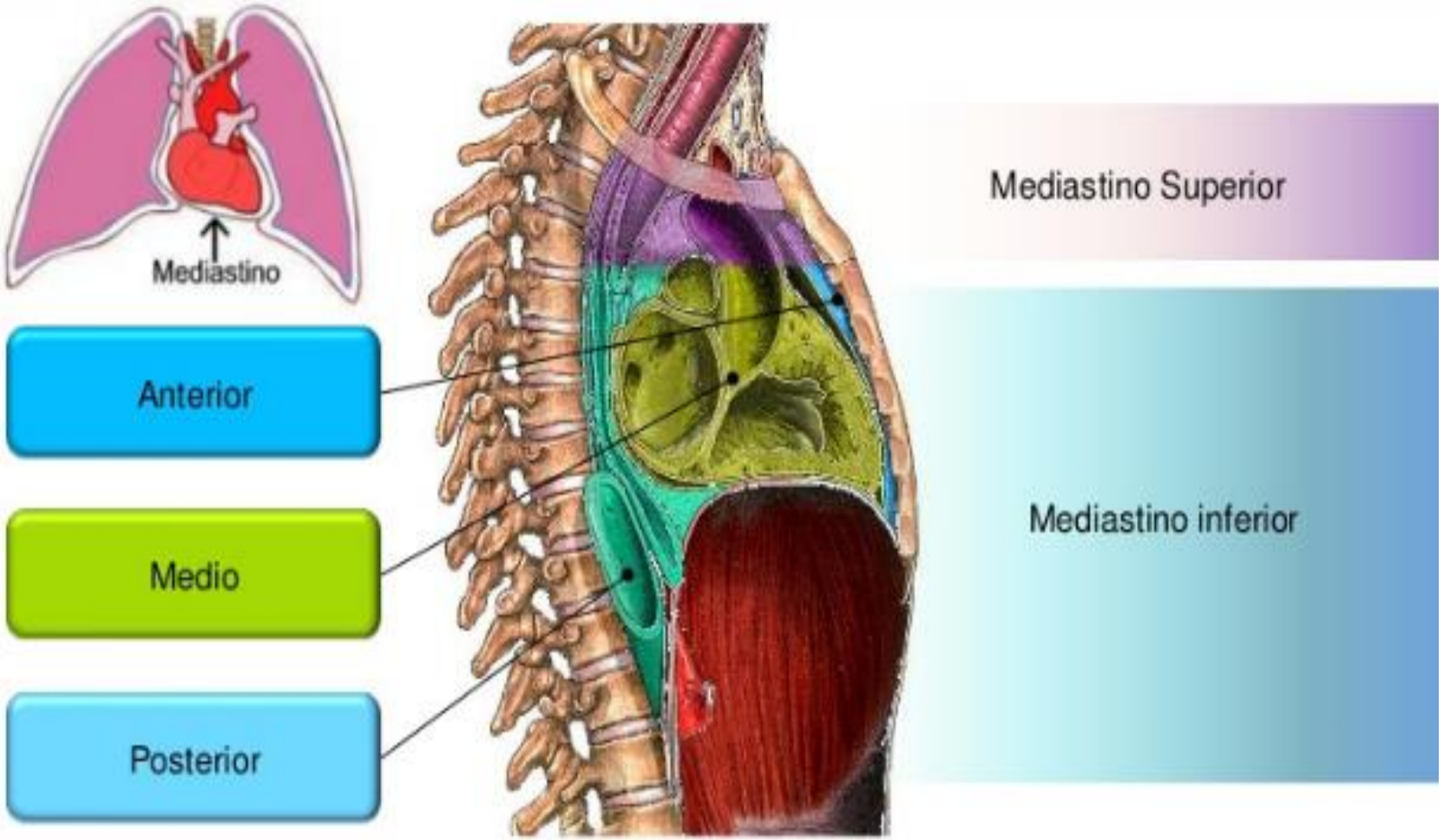
Conducto Vertebral



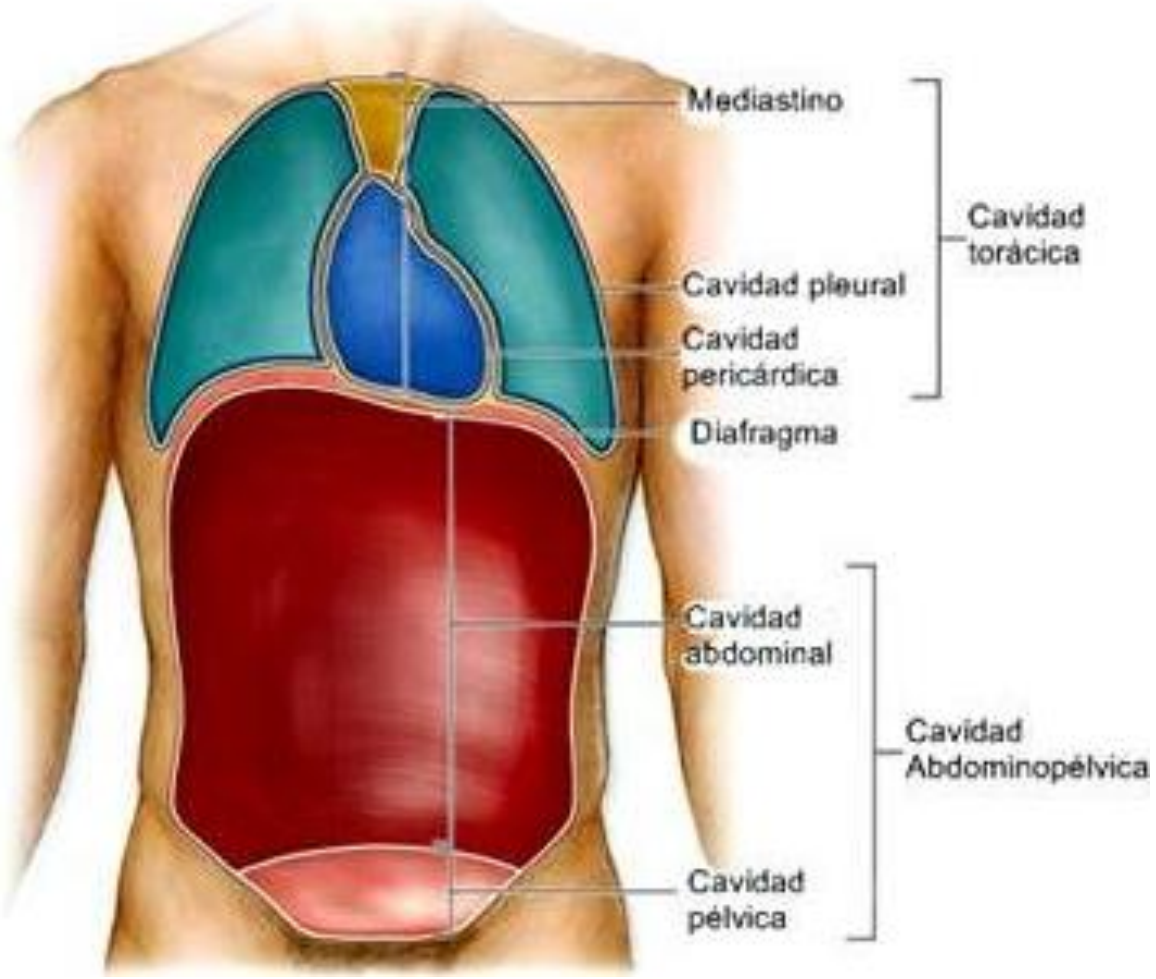
Cavidad Toráxica



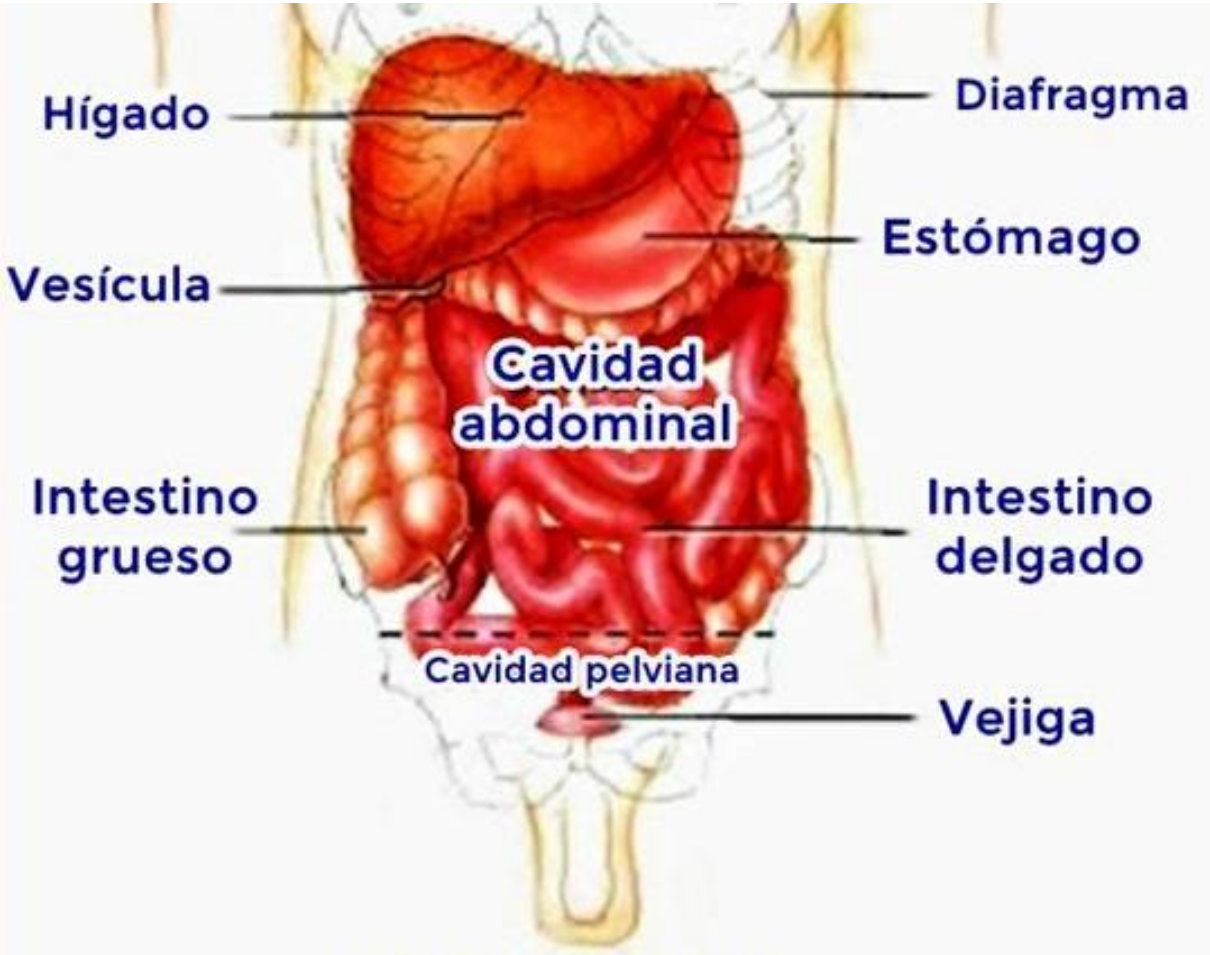
Mediastino


Mediastino
Anterior
Medio
Posterior
Mediastino Superior
Mediastino inferior

Cavidad Abdominopélvica

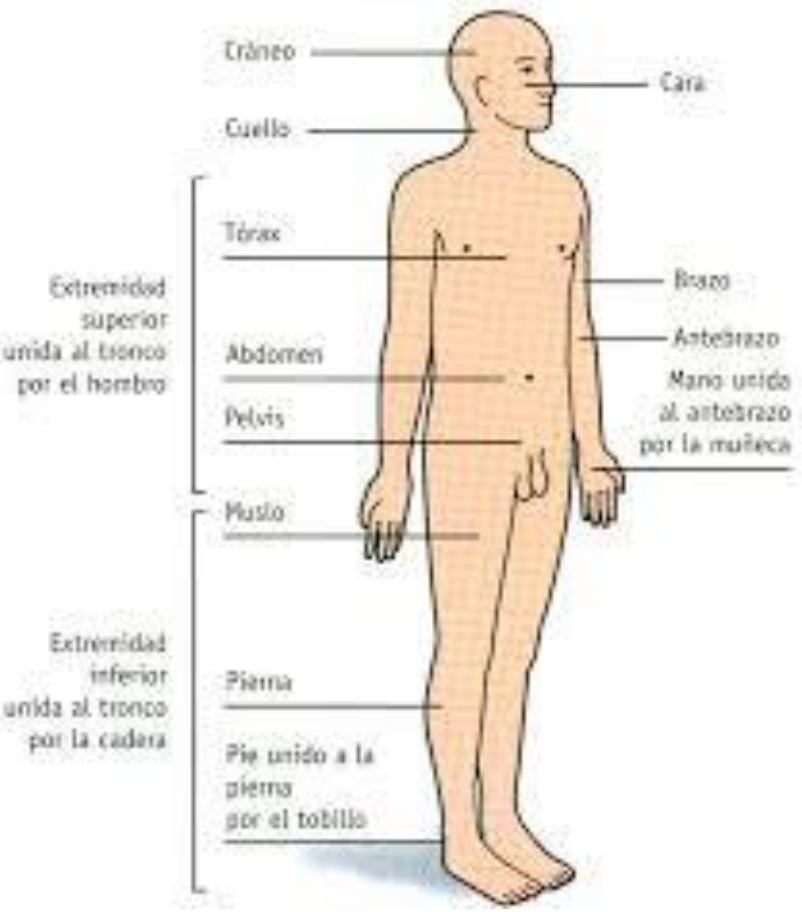


Cavidad Abdominopélvica

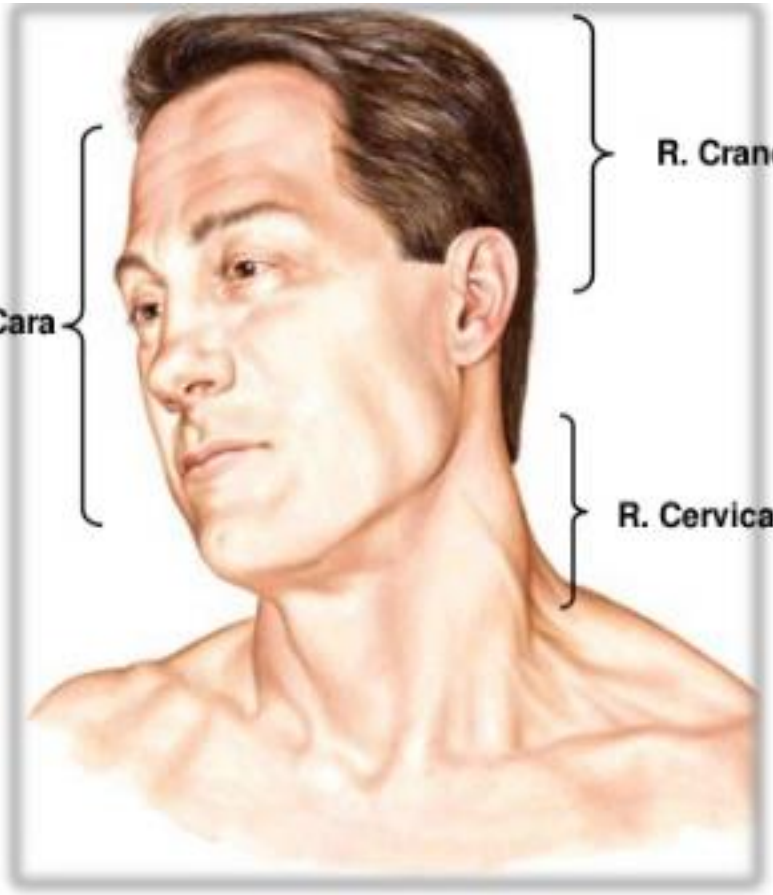


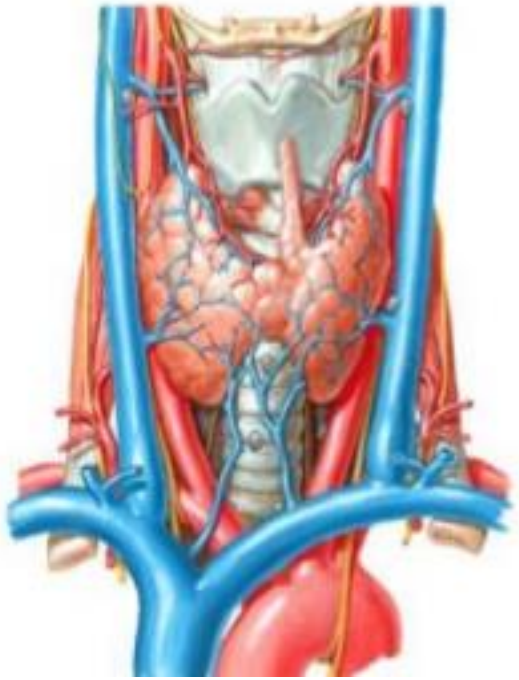
Regiones Anatómicas

1. Región cefálica y cervical
2. Región abdominopelvica
3. Región perineal
4. Miembros superiores
5. Miembros inferiores

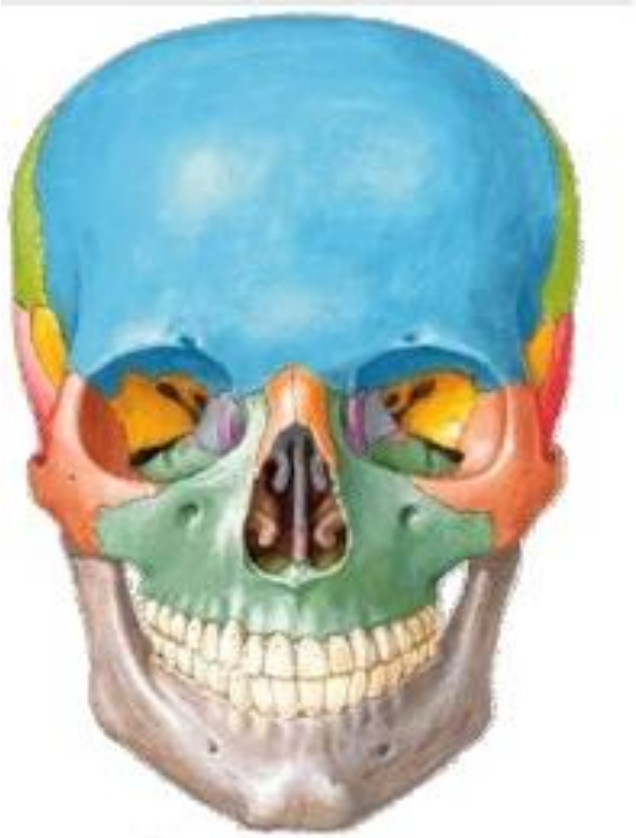


Región Cefálica y Cervical





Región cefálica



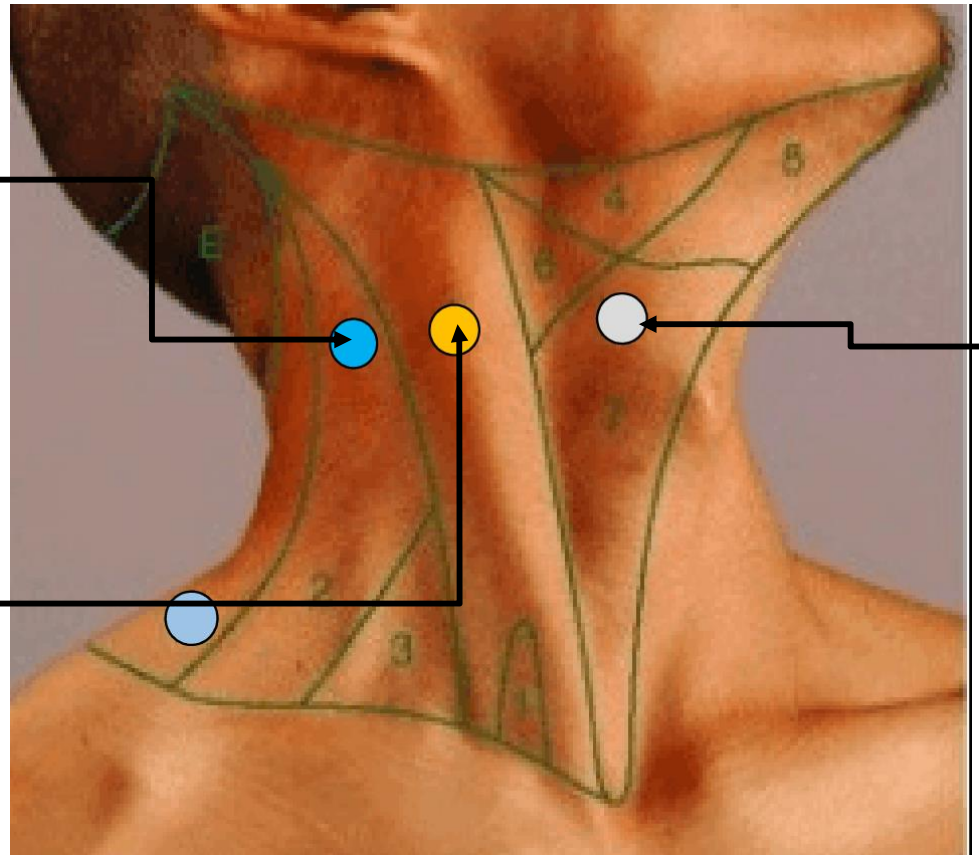
HUESOS DEL CRÁNEO

- Frontal (1)
- Parietal (2)
- Temporal (2)
- Occipital (1)
- Esfenoides (1)
- Etmoides (1)

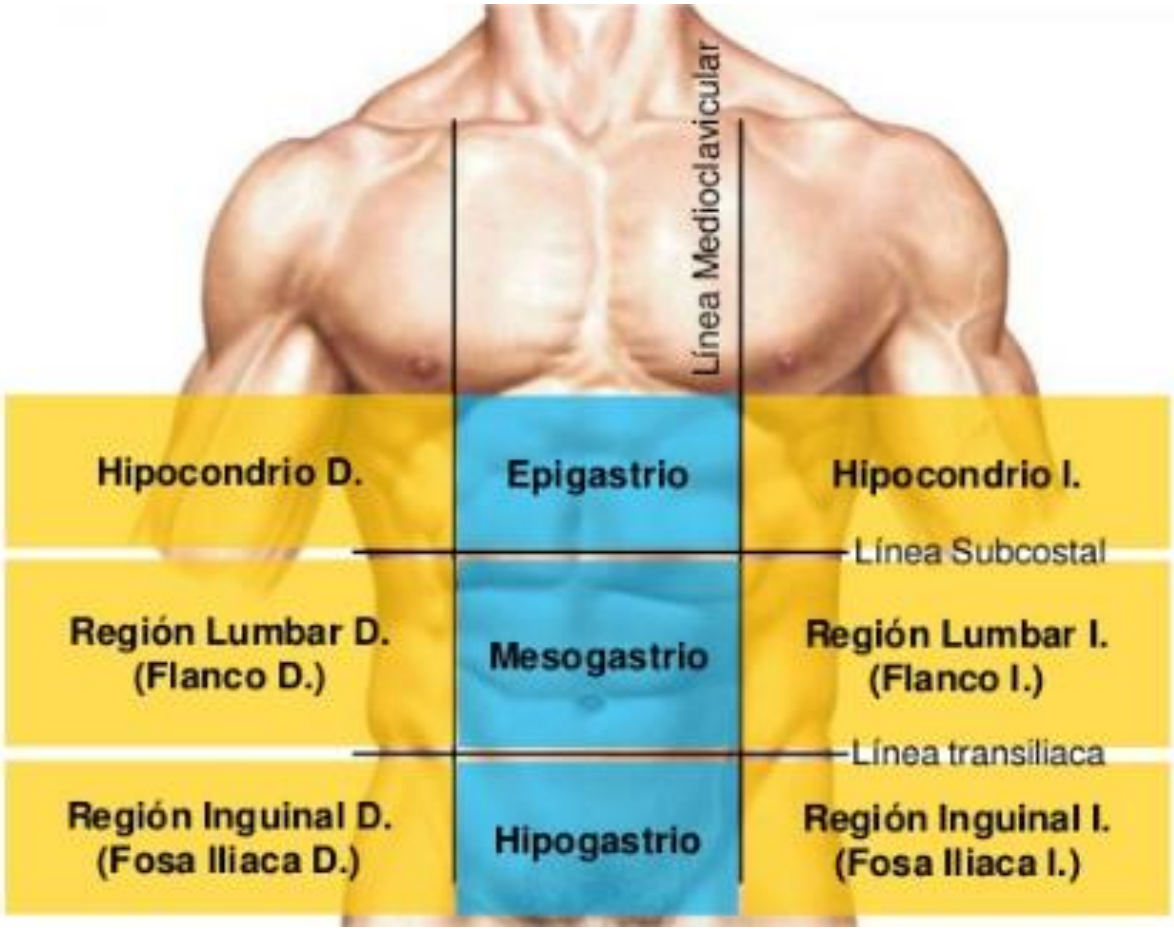
HUESOS DE LA CARA

- Palatino (2)
- Nasal (2)
- Lacrimal o ungüis (2)
- Cornete inferior (2)
- Cigomático o malar (2)
- Maxilar superior (2)
- Maxilar inferior o mandíbula (1)
- Vómer (1)

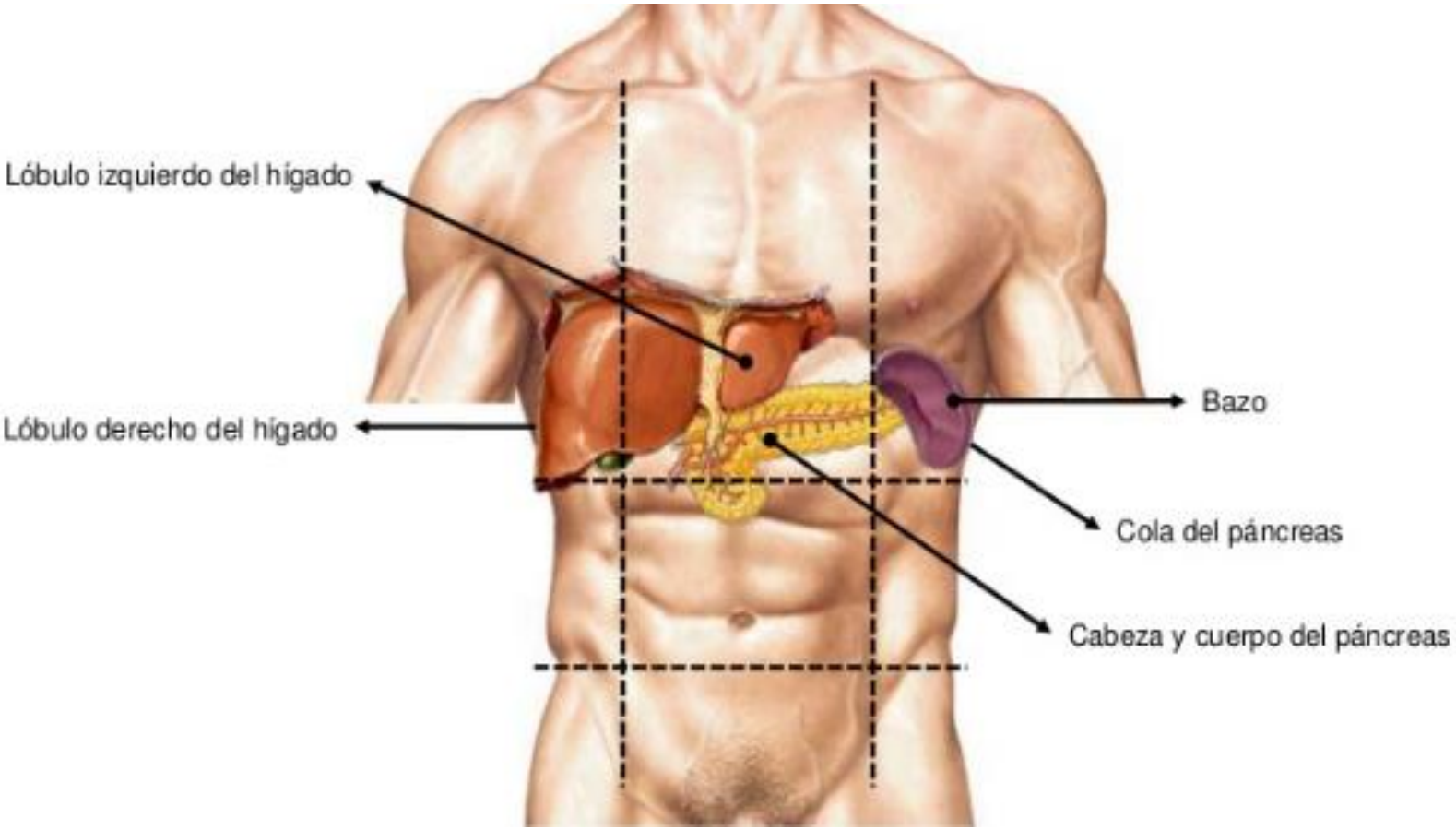
Región cervical



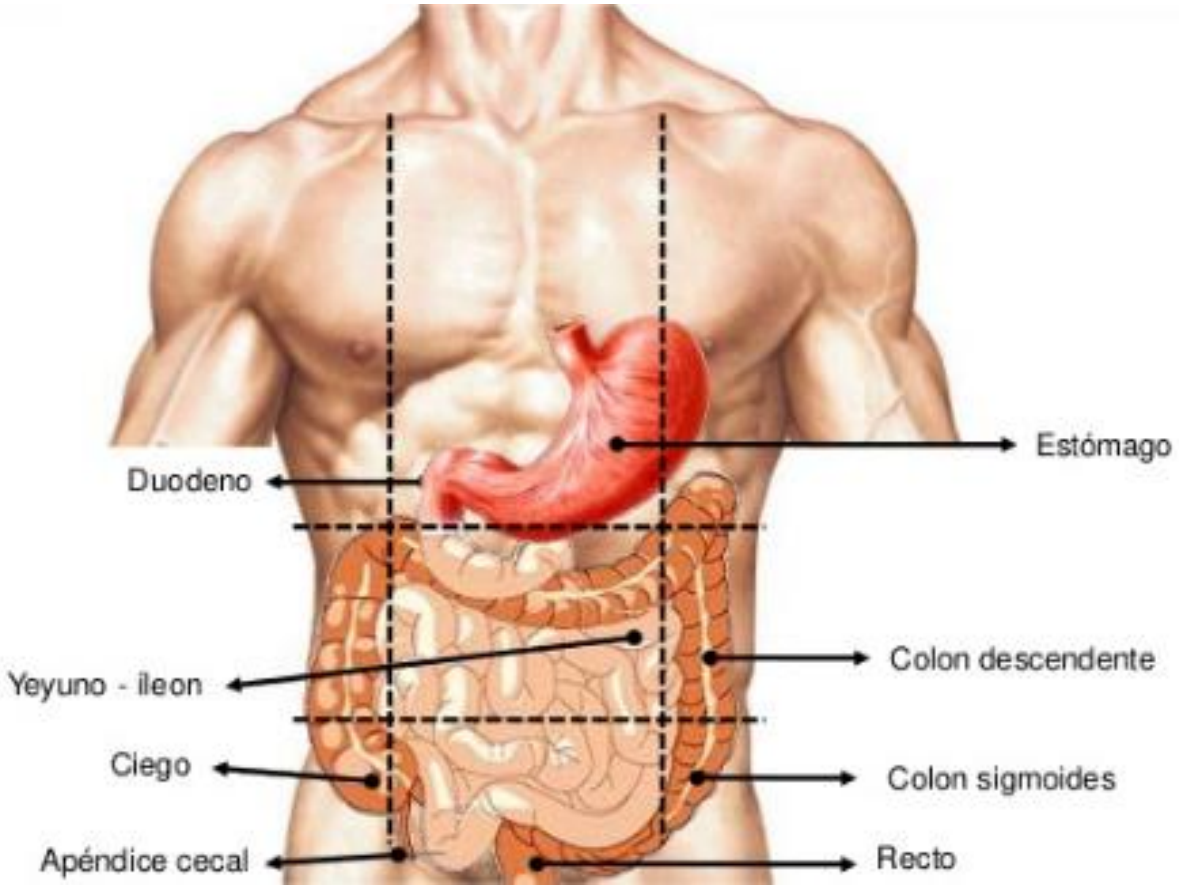
Región Abdominopélvica



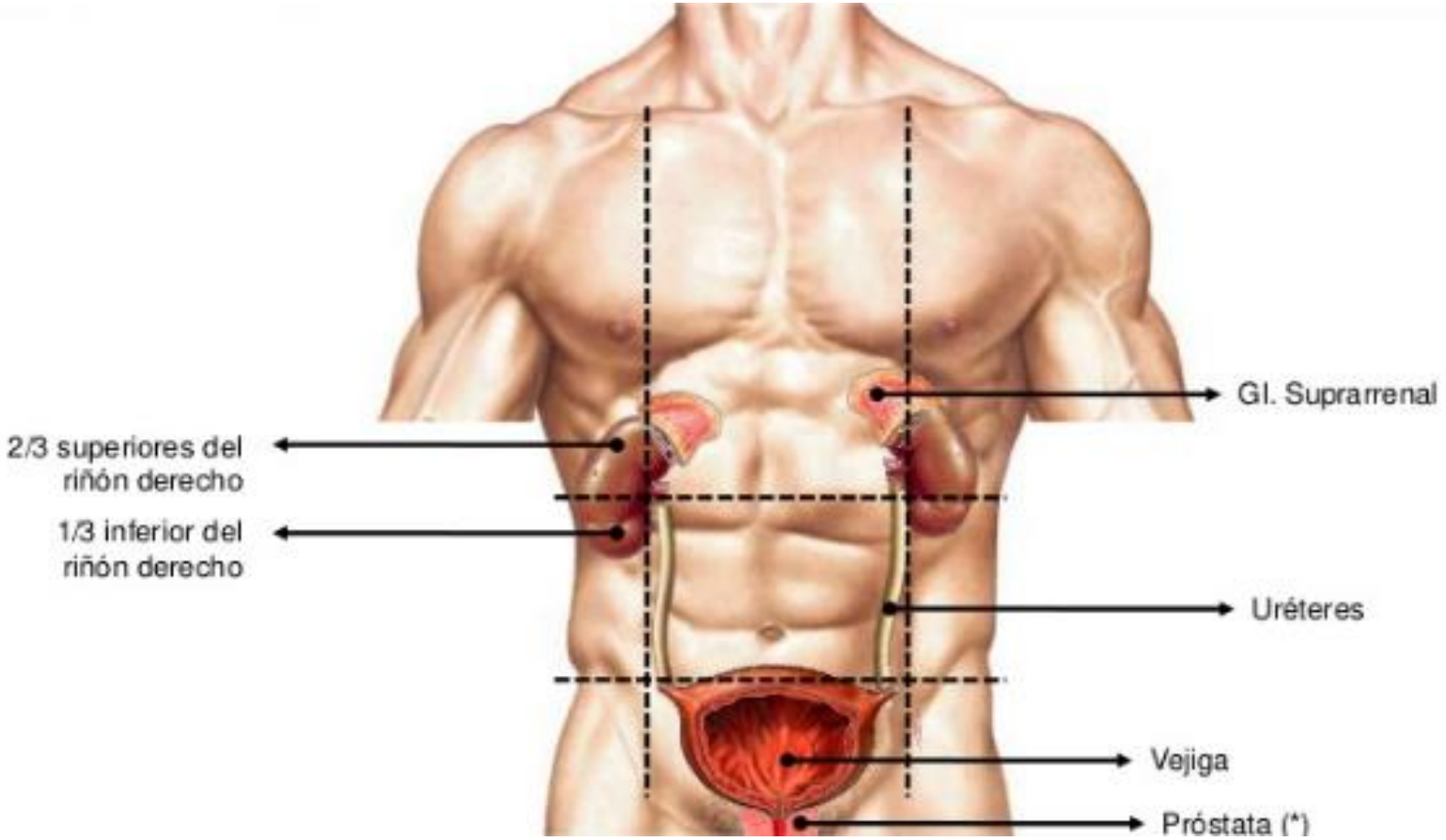
Región Abdominopélvica



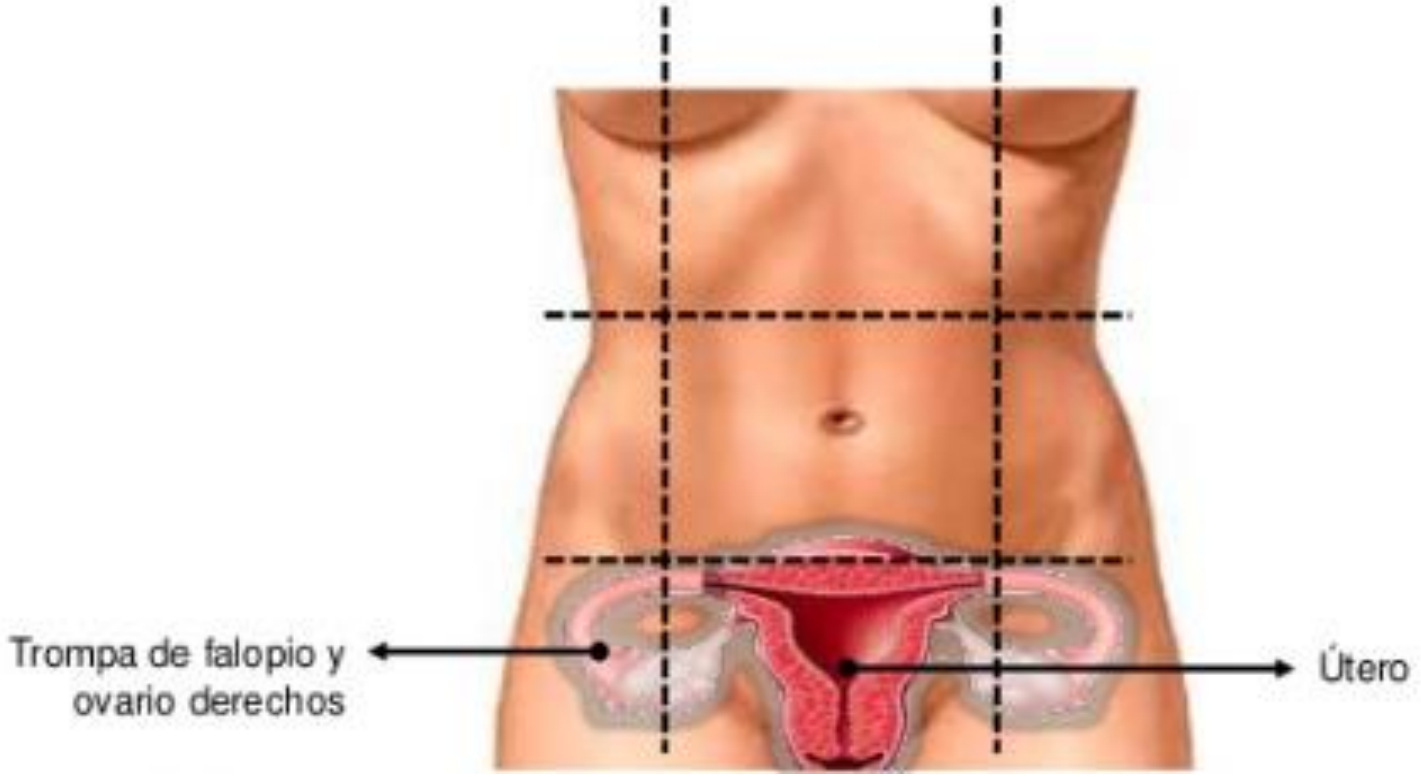
Región Abdominopélvica



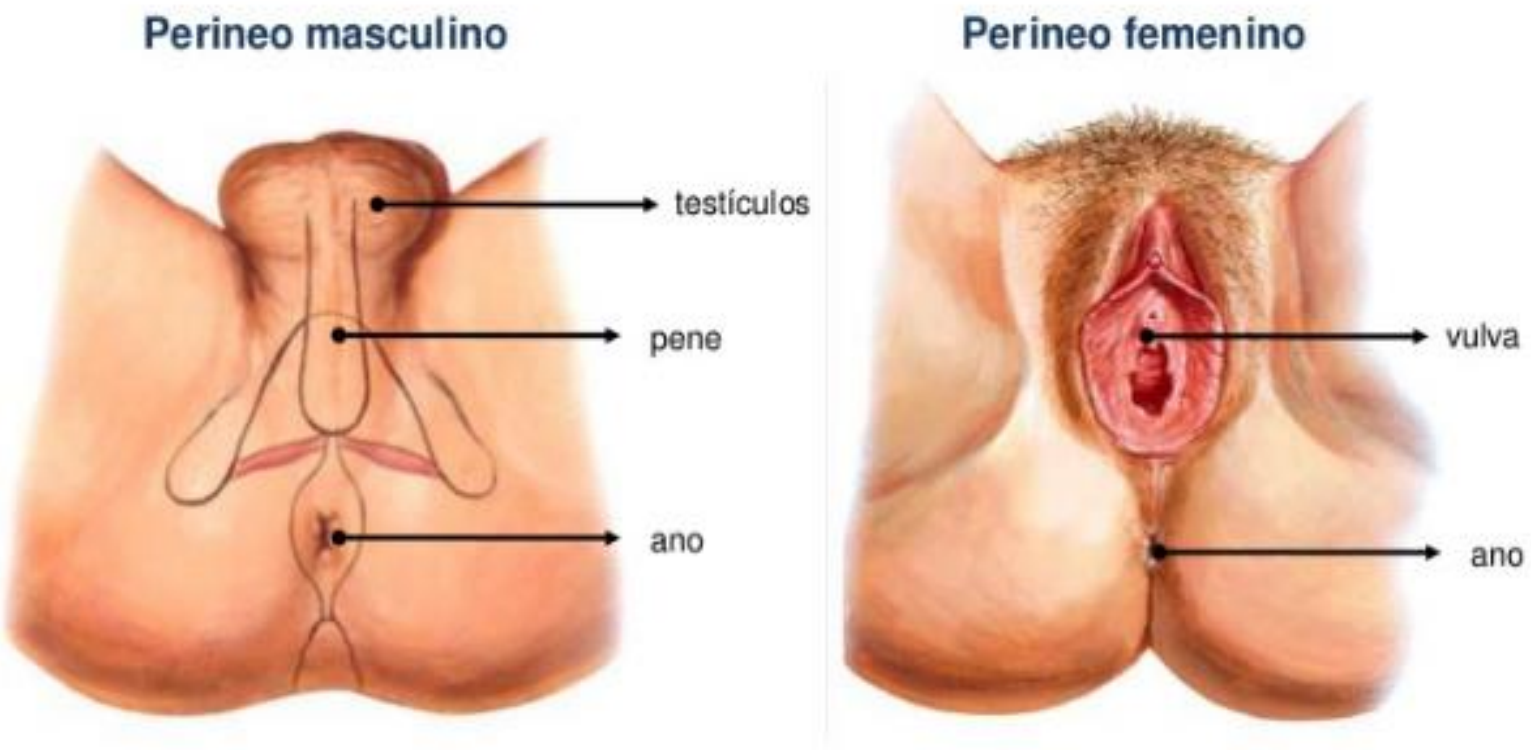
Región Abdominopélvica



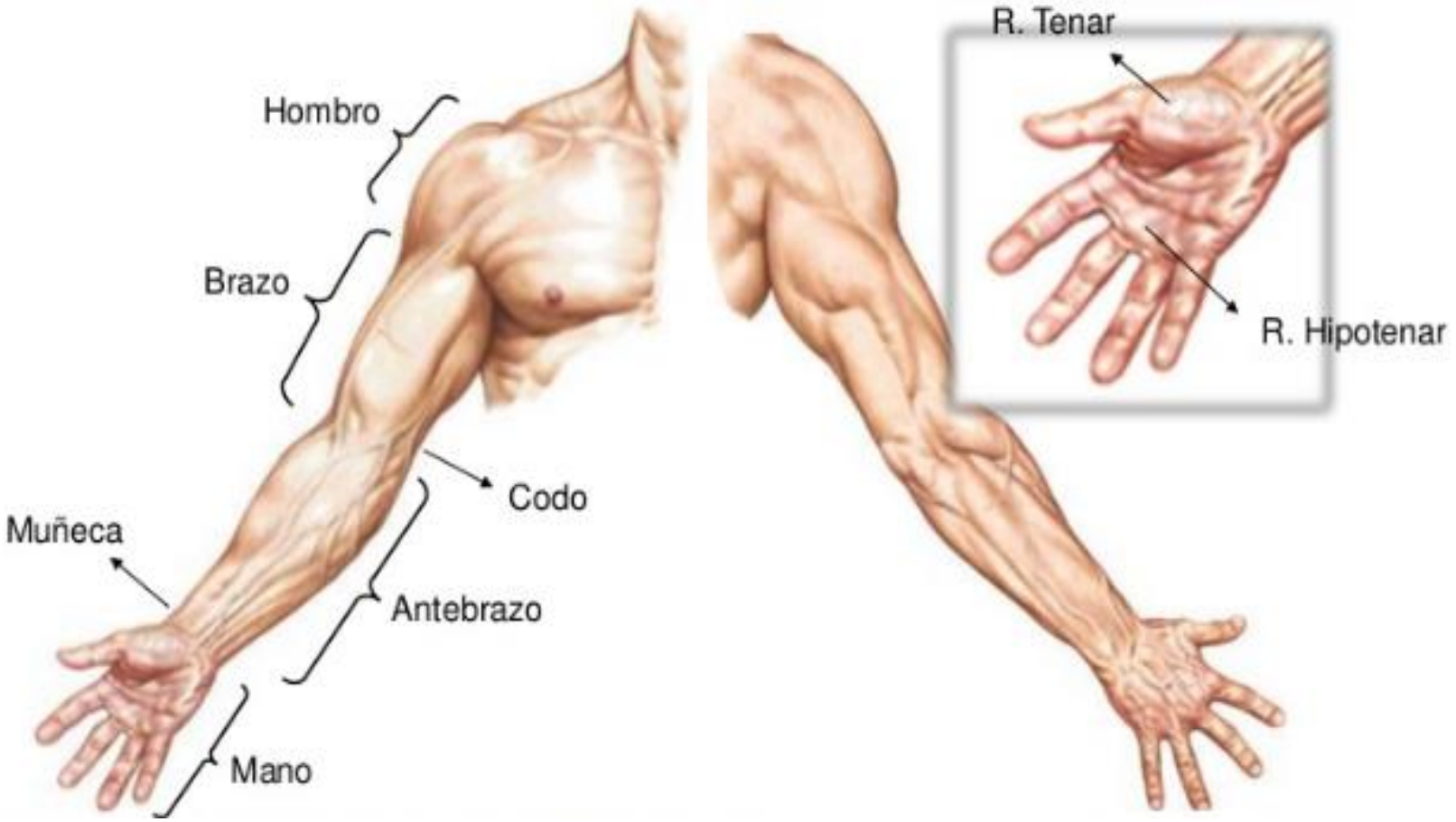
Región Abdominopélvica



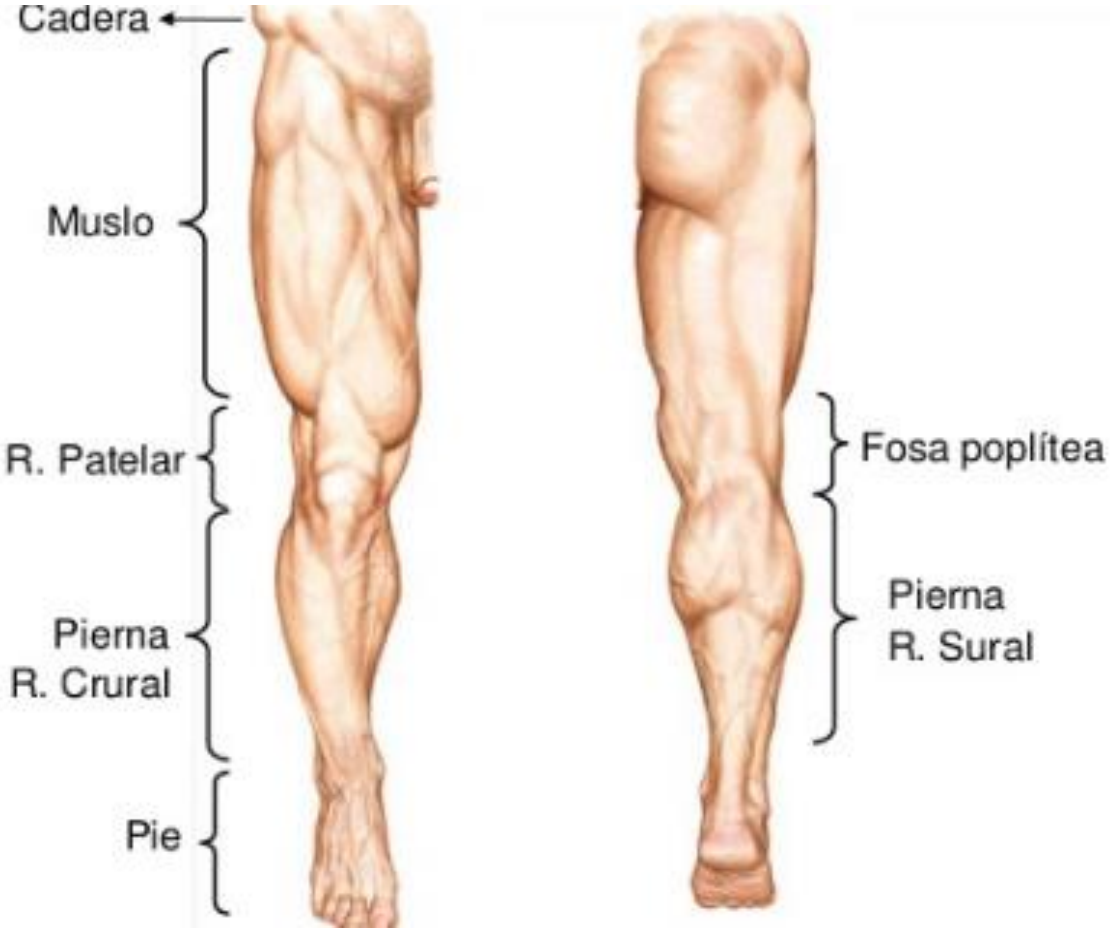
Región Perineal



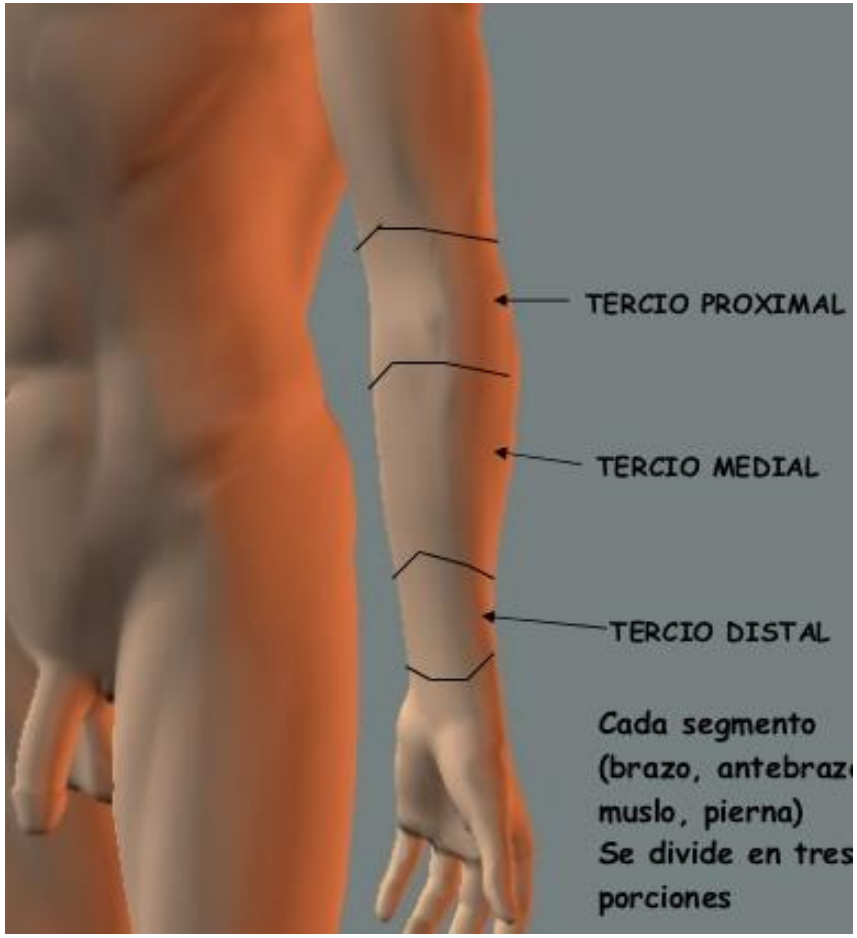
Miembro Superior



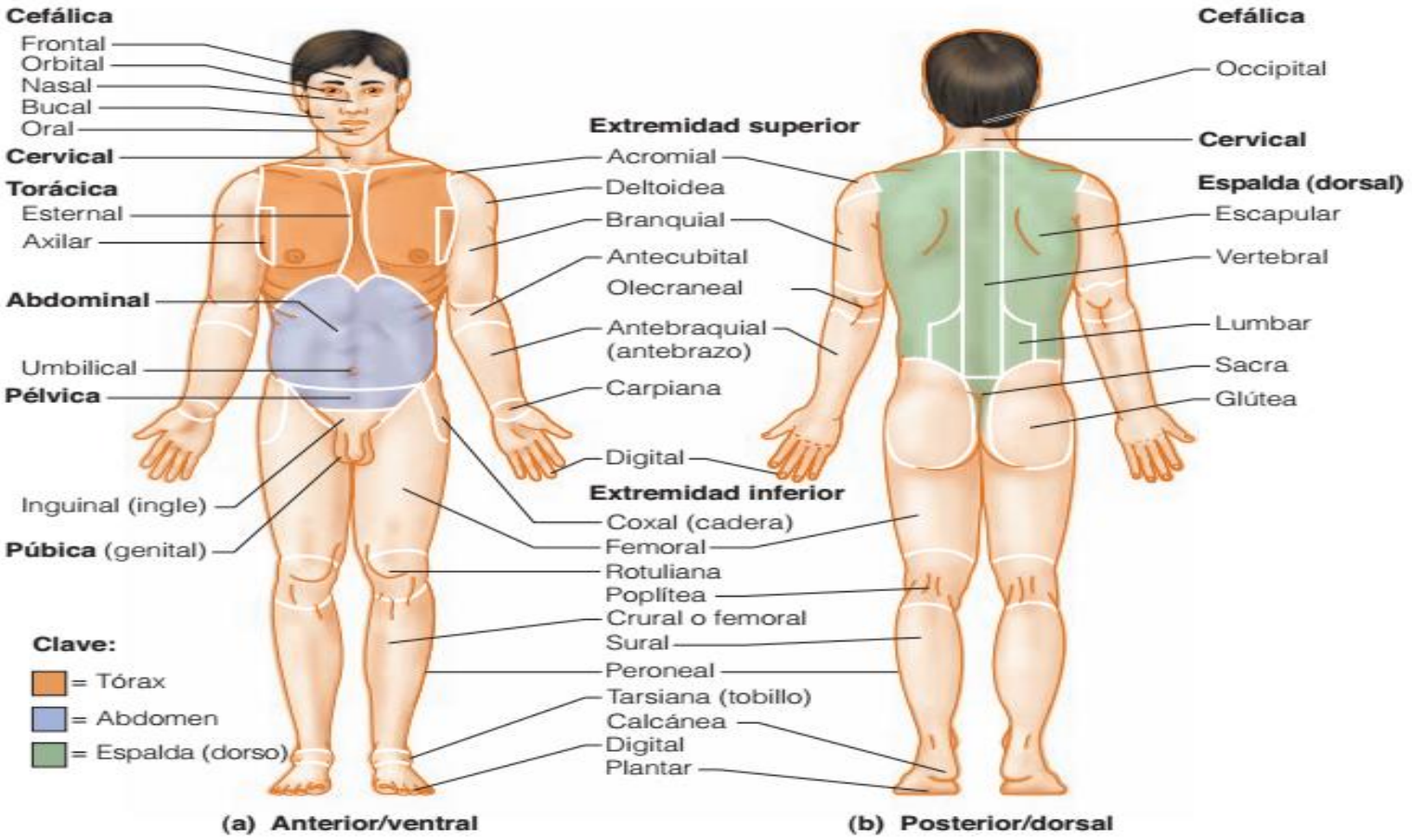
Miembro Inferior



Extremidades



Términos de Regiones



Organismo Humano Vivo: Características

1. **Metabolismo**
2. **Respuesta**
3. **Movimiento**
4. **Crecimiento**
5. **Diferenciación**
6. **Reproducción**

GRACIAS POR SU ATENCIÓN